The New-York Times

VOL. XXIV......NO. 7266.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1874.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

VOYAGE OF THE SWATARA FROM CROZET TO HOBART TOWN.

GETTING AWAY FROM CROZET ISLAND—KERGUELEN SIGHTED—ROYAL SOUND—THE WHALING QUARTERS—THE STOP AT THIS POINT—RAMBLES ON SHORE—SCENERY—AN OBSERVATION PARTY LANDED—START FOR TASMANIA—VERY ROUGH WEATHER—ARRIVAL AT HOBART TOWN.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HOBART TOWN, Tasmania,
Monday, Nov. 9, 1874.

In my last letter I described the succession of storms which prevented us from landing an observing party on Crozet Island. The attempt was abandoned at daylight on the morning of Sept. 2, and immediately after the fires beneath our boilers were allowed to burn out, and the ship was put under sail. During the whole of that day it blew a heavy gale from the northward, and the atmosphere was very thick, but as we increased our distance from the island the wind moderated, and in less than thirty-six hours it became quite light. For the next two days we encountered a heavy swell, and the ship rolled much, but, with the exception of occasional snow-squalls, the weather was, on the whole, fine.

At 1:30 on the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 6, we sighted Fortune Island, whose rocky shores were hurling the never-ceasing surf a hundred feet toward heaven. The charts of these waters are very defective, and as we knew that the mainland of Kerguelen Island could not be far off, it was, to say the least, highly desirable to sight it before dark. By the aid of the wind alone this could not have been done: so steam was raised, and at 3:40 P. M. the engines were started. Providence favored us, and at 4 P. M. the mountain tops of Kerguelen broke the level line of the distant horizon. Soon after darkness set in, and we proceeded more slowly, first to the southward until we were clear of Cape Bourbon (the south-western point of Kerguelen Island), and then to the eastward. When morning broke, we were off the centre of the southern side of the island, about twenty-five miles south-west of Mount Ross. Running in obliquely toward the land, when we arrived abreast of Cape Challenger we were not more than a mile off shore, and at that distance we coasted along past Cape George, Greenland Harbor, and Cape Maclear, into Royal Sound. The scenery was wild and grand. Scarcely any level land was visible, only bare and rugged mountains, some of which reared their naked heads six thousand feet above the sea. Frequently the land terminated in vast precipices, hundreds of feet high, from which were split huge masses of rock, forming Cyclopean towers and pyramids and needles. Occasionally the bases of the cliffs were worn into caverns, and again into blow-holes through which the surf spouted fiercely. Finally, as if these varied forms were not enough, Nature in her lavishness has added color: the cliffs between Capes Challenger and Maclear being beautifully tinted by metallic oxides, red predominating.

Royal Sound is a magnificent inlet, six miles wide, and of unknown length. It has never been surveyed, and has only been explored about twenty miles by the whalers and sealers. We ran up it eleven miles, to Island Harbor, and there anchored at 5:30 P. M. Sept. 7. In the harbor we found the American whaling and sealing schooner Charles E. Colgate, 186 tons burden, and carrying a crew of twenty-six men. She belongs to a New-London firm, whose vessels have long fished these waters. Thirty years ago they discovered this harbor, and finding it adapted to their wants, they erected two huts on Hog Island, and have ever since made it their head-quarters. Until recently the very existence of such a place has been unknown to the rest of mankind, but for all that it is as snug a little haven as could well be desired. It is formed by Grave, Cat, Hog, and North Islands, which, being situated in the middle of the Sound, are so disposed that they inclose a basin perhaps a mile square, completely sheltering it in every direction, and yet leaving channels spacious enough to permit the easy entrance of a frigate. The names of these islands are suggestive. Grave Island is so called because it contains a rude cemetery, in which rest the mortal remains of fifteen poor seamen,

> "Under the sod and the dew.
> Waiting the Judgment Day."

They died in the midst of hardships, far away from home and friends, but who dare say that on this inhospitable shore they sleep less sweetly than the denizens of Green-Wood or Mount Auburn? When life's duties have been well done, what matters it where rest our ashes? Hog Island receives its name from the fact that the whalers usually have a number of hogs running wild on it; and the appellation North Island simply indicates that that little spot of land forms the northern side of the harbor. How the remaining island came to be called Cat I am sure I don't know. I never saw anything but penguins on it, and a jolly set they were, with their solemn, helpless waddle, reminding one so forcibly of a troupe of over-fed Aldermen. Johnnies, the sailors call them, and the name seems to fit them well. They always went in droves, a big fellow at the head, and all the rest following in almost military order; but there was one thing they never could accomplish, and that was keeping step. In fact the whole crowd always walked so unsteadily as to give rise to strong suspicions that they might be on a spree. The naturalists call them birds, but they cannot fly, and I think them more of a success as fish. On shore it is easy enough to walk up to them and capture them, if you feel so disposed, but prior to making the attempt it is well to be provided with thick gloves, for they are stout little chaps and make a fierce resistance, biting savagely. If they once get into the water, however, you may as well say "Good by, Johnnie," for they swim with astonishing rapidity, keeping their bodies almost entirely beneath the surface.

On the afternoon of our second day at Island Harbor the American whaling and sealing schooner Emma Jane, eighty-six tons burden, came in from the watering place at Molloy Point, on the other side of the Sound. Her Captain had seen us enter the harbor, and the sight of such a large vessel in that out-of-the-way place had so aroused his curiosity that he could not resist the temptation of going to see who and what we were. Both the Colgate and the Emma Jane had been in this region for two years, and as it was more than a year since they had heard from home, they were delighted to get all the newspapers we possessed.

Hog Island has on it two hills, the highest of which attains an altitude of more than four hundred feet, and to the summit of this, I, in company with some other gentlemen, ascended on the afternoon of Sept. 9. As the country here is typical of all that we saw in Kerguelen, it is best to describe it rather minutely. We landed on a beach which was hard and dry, but immediately beyond it the surface became soft, wet, and boggy. This seemed due to the circumstance that it is everywhere covered with a peculiar moss which grows in loose spongy tufts a foot or two in diameter, thus preventing any proper drainage. The sealers call the tufts "tussocks," and the moss itself "bread root," because on a pinch its roots are edible, and have a rather agreeable sweetish taste. It is altogether a strange plant, and is said to be confined to the subantarctic islands of the Southern Hemisphere. Its branches are from six to ten inches long, and about half or three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and as they lie upon the ground they look more like the fringes of a large tassel than anything else. Besides this moss the only other plant occurring in sufficient quantity to be noticed is the Kerguelen cabbage, which bears a strong general resemblance to our own vegetable of the same name. However, its stem is longer, sometimes attaining a height of two feet, and its head is neither so large, nor so compact. Its flavor is quite bitter, and before it can be eaten it requires long boiling in several changes of water.

The landscape, then, is made up of many rocks, an occasional stream or pond, and the ever-present moss, whose downy surface is unbroken save by a few cabbage-stalks, trees and bushes having no place on the island. As we stumbled along from tussock to tussock, every step sinking deep into the spongy surface, we soon found that even the hillsides themselves were not dry. Everything seemed as if it had been soaking from all eternity; but the sealers say that in January and February the stems of the moss become so dry that they may be readily set on fire and burned. The hill was steep and rugged. The rock cropping out frequently in great ledges, and again in vast broken masses like the ruins of some long-forgotten edifice. Yet everywhere it bore unmistakable evidence of its volcanic origin, often being precisely similar in appearance to the slag from a blast-furnace. As usual in this formation, the hills mostly affected a conical shape, their summits being formed of rocks with nearly vertical faces, which, from a distance, produced the effect of basalt crowns. When we reached the top of the hill we were ascending it required but little imagination to convert it into an extinct crater, but I doubt if it ever did really vomit smoke and flames. The day was stormy, and the wind blew a living gale, but we crouched down behind the rocks and enjoyed the magnificent view of the Sound. It recalled to my memory a far distant scene among the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence. There, however the islands are small and covered with cedar trees; here they are much larger, each one being a hill, whose naked sides are surmounted by a battlement of frowning rock. There everything suggests peace and contentment, here all is rude and savage; but in each case island crowds on island as far as the eye can reach. What need to describe our descent? The walk through the tussocks was as tiresome as a walk through a bog always is, and the weather was miserably wet and disagreeable, but that made small difference to us, for we were clad in rubber from head to foot. Suffice it to say that just before dark we reached the Swatara, well pleased to have had a run on shore, and with excellent appetites for our dinners.

While lying at Island Harbor a reconnoissance was made to see if there was a place suitable for an observing station in that neighborhood, but none was found. Upon consulting with the whalers, they said that the best locality would be near the Watering Place, at Molloy Point, and the Captain of the Emma Jane agreed to pilot us over there. Accordingly, on the morning of Sept. 10, steam was got up, and at 7:30 A. M. we left Island Harbor, and crossed the sound to Molloy Point, seven miles distant, where we anchored at 8:35 A. M. We lay three-quarters of a mile from the shore, and nearly due west of us stood the Point, a bold and rather steep promontory, out of which the bare rock jutted in many places. It forms the western side of a shallow bay, behind which rises a chain of hills, perhaps a thousand feet high, and in the rear of them again there is a mountain range whose lofty peaks are crowned with snow and ice. But a short distance to the east of Molloy Point the hills are cleft by a shallow stream some ten feet wide, the offspring of the mountains above, whose limpid waters leaping over their stony bed produce almost the only sounds which break the silence of the air. Here the whalers and sealers replenish their water-casks, and from that circumstance the little bay has come to be known as the Watering Place. The vegetation and character of the country is the same as at Island Harbor. Of animals we saw only birds, but they were numerous—mostly ducks and penguins. Of the latter there is a large rookery on the western side of the Point.

A careful reconnoissance of the whole neighborhood showed that the surface of the ground was everywhere wet and boggy, the only tolerably dry place discovered being on a kind of terrace about half way up the south-western face of Molloy Point, and here Lieut. Commander Ryan, chief of the Kerguelen party, decided to locate his station. Accordingly, on the afternoon of Sept. 10, the landing of the outfit of his party was commenced, and from that time until it was completed no delays were made except those caused by the weather. This, however, gave us much trouble. From early morning till the middle of the afternoon it generally alternated between sunshine and fierce squalls of wind, rain, and snow, the latter being frequently so thick that it was impossible to see objects fifty feet distant. Toward sunset the wind always became very fresh, and once (on Friday, Sept. 11,) it became a severe gale, which sprang up without any warning, and attained its height in less than fifteen minutes from its commencement. All our boats were down, and many of our officers and men were ashore at the time, but fortunately they all got safely on board again. Some had a narrow escape, however. One of the boats, a little skiff which had been purchased at the Cape of Good Hope, was beaten to pieces by the sea against the side of the ship, and the last man in her was left hanging to one of the boat-falls. The violence of the storm was so great that an attempt to hoist the steam-launch failed, and she finally got adrift and was lost. The other boats were all got safely on board. The ship herself was so severely tried that she dragged her anchor about half a mile, but, by veering out one hundred and twenty fathoms of chain, dropping a second anchor, and steaming head to the gale, she was brought up again.

The history of the landing was briefly as follows: On Thursday, Sept. 10, a lot of lumber was landed, and the building of a hut for the party to live in was commenced. On Friday, work on the hut was continued, much of the outfit of the party was landed, and three tents were put up to receive the more perishable articles as they came on shore. To the surprise of every one these tents stood unharmed through the gale which blew that night. By Saturday evening everything belonging to the party was ashore, except their personal baggage, and the hut had so far progressed that its sides

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WASHINGTON.

DECREASE IN THE CUSTOMS REVENUE FOR DECEMBER.

POSSIBLE INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT DURING THE MONTH—CAUSES OF THE REDUCED RECEIPTS—THE PRINTING BUREAU—ECONOMY IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—REDEMPTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The revenues of the Government for the present month have been very much reduced by the falling off of Customs duties. The internal revenues have yielded about the sum anticipated, and, though the suspension of business on Christmas has affected the receipts for the past two or three days, the amount collected for the whole month will be upward of $8,500,000, and may reach $9,000,000. The receipts from Customs have been less than during the month of December, 1873, when the effects of the September panic were most seriously felt. This decline is accounted for in various ways. There is a suspicion that smuggling has somewhat lessened the collections, but there is no proof of this, and the amount of reduction from this cause cannot be very great. The disposition of people everywhere to economize by the cutting down of private expenditures, which first touches imported luxuries of food and dress, has been one cause of the small receipts; but still more patent has been the influence of financial uncertainty, which has compelled importers to contract their business and be in readiness to take advantage of changes in currency values, which are to be expected at any moment. From whatever cause the decrease of revenues may be considered to proceed, it is just now of less importance than the effect of the reduction upon the monthly debt statement. It is certain that the statement for December cannot exhibit much decrease of the public debt, and it will be fortunate if there is not disclosed an actual increase. There may be one cause for congratulation, perhaps, in the prospect of such an exhibition of the condition of the Treasury; for Congress, while contemplating the prospect of a possible deficit in the Treasury, cannot be led into voting for any of the subsidy schemes which have been seeking recognition. In fact, the railroad lobby has gone away already, though it may have disappeared only temporarily, to resume operations later in the sessions.

MR. KING AND THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The evidence before the Ways and Means Committee, in New-York, connecting Ex-Postmaster King, member-elect of the next House of Representatives, with the Pacific Mail transactions, has created renewed excitement here on the subject. King testified last year before the same committee, in the most positive terms, that he had received no money and disbursed none to influence the passage of the Pacific Mail subsidy. His testimony is so fully contradicted by the statements made to the committee in New-York that people here cannot understand how King can defend himself against the charge of perjury. The present Congress has no power to deal with him, but the next House, it is thought, must surely expel him, if the law spares him for its action. Various guesses are made as to the identity of the person who was with King and received the $275,000 check, but no satisfactory suggestion is made.

THE REDUCED FORCE IN THE PRINTING BUREAU.

The dismissals from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving last week take away about one-fourth of the force employed, and the sending of the Revenue Bureau printing to New-York will, as long as it is done there, relieve the Printing Bureau of fully a quarter of the work it has heretofore done.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES IN POST OFFICES.

The Postmaster General has discovered by preliminary investigations that there is a great disproportion existing between the cost of the postal service in offices of the same rank having about the same amount of business. This fact seems to point out a direction in which important reductions in expenditures of the department may be made, and accordingly special agents will visit the offices which show the largest ratio of expenses to business done, and ascertain what changes can be recommended. Under the order several offices in the State of New-York will receive attention.

THE REDEMPTION BUREAU.

The business of the Redemption Bureau is larger now than at any preceding time, and the banks are sending in great amounts of currency to be redeemed. The bureau is now, however, in complete working order, and is able to meet all the drafts made upon it regularly and promptly. A few days since the bureau had $6,000,000 to its credit. The balance has been made somewhat smaller, but the five per cent. deposits of banks will be kept up to that sum, and will thus operate to produce a considerable contraction of the currency in circulation.

MR. MULLETT' SUCCESSOR.

Mr. William A. Potter, of New-York, brother of Clarkson N. Potter, Member of Congress, has signified his acceptance of the position of Supervising Architect, to succeed Mr. Mullett, and will take charge of the office Jan. 1, at which time Mr. Mullett will retire.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RELIEF OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE GRASSHOPPER REGION.

It appears from official documents that on the 21st of November the President authorized the distribution of clothing and other supplies to those rendered destitute by the grasshopper devastations in Kansas and Nebraska, trusting to Congress for future approval. Major Gen. Pope had reported there were in Kansas, as far as could be ascertained, 10,455 destitute persons who needed immediate relief. The counties containing the number of destitute are Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Osborne, Lincoln, Burton, Ford, Harvey, Russell, Pawnee, and Rice. Major Dudley made a tour through Willow, Frontier, Furnas, Casper, and Harlan Counties in the valleys of the Republican and the devastated sections adjacent, in compliance with the wishes of the department commander. There are in Furnas County 1,300 inhabitants. It was positively stated that fully one-fifth of this number would require full aid within thirty days, and that this number would go on increasing until Spring, each month, until three-fourths of the entire population would have to be supported. Cases of actual suffering are related in that and other counties. There is no doubt Senator Hitchcock's bill for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers will become a law.

A SUCCESSOR TO MR. MULLETT.

Mr. William A. Potter, of New-York, has accepted the position of Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and will enter upon his duties on the 2d proximo.

THE VICKSBURG CONVENTION POSTPONED.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 29.—The Democratic Central Committee met this evening, and postponed the Convention called to meet here on the 8th of January until the 7th of April.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, Dec. 29.—Last night, at 7 o'clock, an aged couple named Todd were run over by a train while crossing a bridge near this city on the Canada Southern Railway. Mr. Todd was instantly killed, and Mrs. Todd being thrown down an embankment was fatally injured and died in a few hours.

LOUISIANA.

NOTHING SENSATIONAL IN GEN. SHERIDAN'S VISIT TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Chicago dispatch announcing the departure of Gen. Sheridan has verified the positive statement made in THE TIMES of Monday morning that Sheridan was going to New-Orleans. The full significance of his visit, with all that is yet known of its purpose, was given in the same dispatch. The Government has no expectation of a renewal of disturbances at New-Orleans, and there is no information received to-day which gives occasion for fresh alarm. There is no room to doubt that the Government will protect the recognized State authorities at all hazards if necessary, and that force would be unflinchingly used to quell violence or breaches of the public peace. But there has been no change of policy in this respect. There is nothing sensational in Sheridan's visit.

THE GENERAL GOES ON THE PERSONAL REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. Rucker, Major George A. Forsyth, and Col. M. Sheridan, of his staff, left here last night for New-Orleans.

There is high official authority for saying that Gen. Sheridan does not go to New-Orleans in obedience to any direct orders, but in compliance with the personal request of the President, who desires to have some one at that point in whom he has implicit confidence to furnish him with truthful information, and of such rank that in case of an emergency he can act without special orders from Washington. Gen. Sheridan was intending to go to Cuba in a few weeks, and this trip South is only anticipating the time, for, after a short stay in New-Orleans, he will sail for Cuba. His immediate work in Louisiana is to conserve the peace, and he will not remove any officer, or take any part in military affairs there unless it is absolutely necessary to accomplish that object.

A BRIEF INTERVIEW WITH GEN. EMORY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Touching the reported assignment of Gen. Sheridan to the command of the Department of the Gulf, Gen. Emory said to a *Times* reporter: "I have received no official intelligence concerning the reports alluded to, nor of any measures looking to my removal. The 'banditti' in Washington, who are writing for the newspapers, are merely trying to create an opinion against me, all other efforts having failed."

THE SITUATION DISCUSSED IN THE CABINET—THE POLICY DECIDED ON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Cabinet was in session to-day for nearly an hour and a half. Secretary Bristow was not present, the Treasury being represented by Assistant Secretary Conant. The condition of affairs in Louisiana was the only subject of attention, beyond several unimportant matters of routine presented by the various heads of departments. Attorney General Williams made some remarks upon the necessity, in his opinion, of the Government sustaining the Returning Board in its recent decision. The views of the Attorney General were fully set forth, and although the members of the Cabinet decline to give specific information regarding the statements presented by Judge Williams, the opinions emphatically expressed by him, both in public and private, during the examination by, and since the report of, the Returning Board, are known to have been reiterated by him in the Cabinet meeting to-day. These are that there is a necessity for the Government sustaining the report of the Returning Board at all hazards, and that its decision is right in law and in fact. These were asserted at some length. Other than the remarks of the Attorney General there was no discussion upon the subject, and no decisions of any character reached. It is said in high official circles here that the forces of the War Department now in Louisiana are sufficient to preserve the public peace should its violation be threatened.

WARMOTH'S DIFFICULTIES — JEWELL PUT UNDER BONDS TO KEEP THE PEACE—ACTION OF THE CORONER'S JURY IN THE BYERLY HOMICIDE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—E. L. Jewell was arrested to-day, charged with being about to fight a duel and commit a breach of the peace. He was released on $5,000 bail. This will not prevent the meeting in Alabama, if Warmoth is released.

The Coroner's jury in the case of D. C. Byerly found, after a post-mortem examination by the City Physician, that Byerly came to his death from the effect of wounds inflicted upon him with a sharp instrument, to wit, a spring knife, in the hands of H. C. Warmoth, now in the Parish Prison. The Coroner will make an affidavit to-morrow, charging Warmoth with murder.

Hon. W. W. Phelps, of the Congressional Committee, is at the St. Charles Hotel. The other members of the committee will arrive to-night.

ALABAMA.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AT OPELIKA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 29.—A special to the *Advertiser* says the Congressional Committee reached Opelika on Monday, and has been in session there since. The first day's examination was entirely of Republicans, as to the alleged violations of the enforcement act. Among other things, the Wacoochee Valley affair mentioned in the Hays-Hawley letter was up. The negro, whose incendiary talk caused the disturbance, was before the committee. To-day several Democrats were examined. The committee will not reach here until Monday next.

FATAL GUNNING ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 29.—James D. L. Montanye, a resident of the town of Hurley, was found dead on the bank of the creek near Old Hurley, this morning, having been killed by the accidental discharge of a shot-gun. He started out to shoot ducks with the gun heavily loaded, and it is thought, while going down a steep and slippery bank, he fell, and in the fall discharged the piece. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS TO SCHOOLS AND CHARITIES.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 29.—Chauncey Rose, of this city, made a donation to-day to institutions located here of $356,000, divided as follows: To the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science, $206,000; and to the Vigo County Orphans' Home, $150,000. He has before given large sums in benevolence and charity, including $100,000 to the Ladies' Aid Society, of this city; $50,000 to Wabash College, and a large sum to charities in New-York. He has also promised $100,000 to the Indiana State Normal School, located here.

ANOTHER CHARLIE ROSS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—On the 20th inst. a child aged about four years was left at a house in Black River Falls, in this State, by a mysterious woman who refused to raise her veil. It has been since observed that the child corresponds exactly with the description and features of Charlie Ross. A photograph of the child has been sent to Philadelphia for identification.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Dec. 29.—At the nomination of candidates for the Provincial Legislature Messrs. Royal Girard, Lepine, and McKay were elected by acclamation—all in French constituencies. The elections throughout the province take place Wednesday next.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE SHIP COSPATRICK.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BURNING OF THE VESSEL—ONLY TWO BOATS SUCCEEDED IN GETTING AWAY.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Special dispatches from Madeira to the London morning journals give the following additional particulars of the burning of the emigrant ship Cospatrick:

The fire broke out at midnight, Nov. 17, and within a half hour enveloped the vessel nearly its entire length. The scene was one of wildest confusion. But two boats succeeded in getting away, each of which contained thirty persons. These remained alongside the ship until the 19th of November, when her hull was completely burned out, and she sank. The two boats then started for land. They kept together for two days, when a gale arose, and they became separated. One of them has not since been heard of. The other was fallen in with by the British ship Sceptre. At that time it contained five living persons, two of whom died before the Sceptre reached the Island of St. Helena.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVES LOST ESTIMATED AT 474.

LONDON, Dec. 30—6 A. M.—Further details of the Cospatrick disaster have been received. When the vessel was discovered to be on fire, eighty persons, mostly women, rushed into one of the boats which was capsized and all in her were drowned. Soon afterward all the masts fell, killing many of the passengers. An explosion subsequently occurred in the stern of the vessel, completing the destruction. The total number of lives lost by the destruction of the vessel is now estimated at 474.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MARK LANE EXPRESS ON THE WHEAT CROP AND MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—This week's *Mark Lane Express* says: "The wheat crop of Great Britain is above the average, and we shall enter the year 1875 propitiously. We have had a splendid seed time.

The Continental markets are quiet, with no change in prices."

The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

ANOTHER SHIP BURNED AT SEA—RESCUE OF THE CREW—A SHIP ON FIRE AT KINGSTOWN, IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The British ship New-Lampedo, from Liverpool, for Panama, was burned at sea. Her crew was saved.

The American bark P. J. Carleton, which was scuttled at Kingstown, Ireland, for the purpose of extinguishing a fire, has been raised.

SPAIN.

A CARLIST REPORT OF THE DEATH OF ESPARTERO.

BAYONNE, Dec. 29.—The Carlist organ, *Cuartel Real*, asserts that the well-known Spanish statesman Espartero died on the 21st inst.

DEFEAT OF A CARLIST BAND—THIRTY INSURGENTS KILLED.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—An engagement has taken place at the town of Roda, province of Barcelona, between a band of Carlists and a body of national troops, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of thirty men killed.

THE CAPTAIN AND PART OF THE CREW OF THE GUSTAV IN PRISON.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The German Consul at San Sebastian writes that the Captain and a portion of the crew of the German bark Gustav have been imprisoned.

The Carlists fired upward of 2,000 rounds at the vessel while endeavoring to enter the harbor of San Sebastian.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S NOTE OF 1872 ON INFALIBILITY AND THE PAPAL ELECTION—KIEL HARBOR FROZEN OVER.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The official *Gazette* of to-day publishes Prince Bismarck's circular note of the 14th of May, 1872, which was read in the secret session of the Von Arnim trial. The note declares that because of the declaration of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, it is desirable that the powers should take steps toward concerted action in view of the next Papal election.

The harbor of Kiel is frozen over, and navigation is suspended.

THE BISHOP OF COLOGNE AGAIN FINED.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The Archbishop of Cologne has again been fined 30,000 thalers, and will probably be imprisoned again before long.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST BISMARCK'S LIFE.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Duchesne Poacelet, the workman who signed the letter to the French Archbishop, offering to kill Prince Bismarck, asserts that the alleged conspiracy was only a joke. He says he signed the letter to the Archbishop while intoxicated.

FRANCE.

PROBABLE RETIREMENT OF THE DUKE DECAZES FROM THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris says the retirement from the French Government of Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is probable on account of his opposition to the undecided policy of the Cabinet. The Legitimist and Bonapartist Deputies in the Assembly demand his retirement from the Ministry as the price of their support of the Government.

The *Presse*, semi-official newspaper, however, announces that there will be no modification of the Cabinet before the meeting of the Assembly, and that its fate will be determined by the vote on the proposal to discuss the bill for the creation of the Senate.

THE NAVAJO DELEGATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29.—Gov. Arny and the delegation of Navajo Indians have been visiting the schools, manufacturing establishments, and other points of interest in this city for the past two days. To-night Gov. Arny delivered a lecture upon the Indians before a crowded audience.

PIGEON SHOOTING ON THE DELAWARE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—A pigeon shooting match between amateurs representing New-York and Philadelphia took place on the Delaware to-day, at the grounds of Mr. Sartori. The day was rather favorable for the sport, being slightly cloudy. The match was between C. Livingston and J. G. Heckscher, of New-York; and Gen. Grubb and Geo. Potts, of Philadelphia. The shooting was at thirty yards' rise, each contestant being entitled to shoot at twenty-five birds, under English rules, and the stake was $2,000. The contest resulted in favor of New-York by the following score:

	Birds.		Birds.
Livingston	25	Grubb	18
Heckscher	14	Potts	10
Total for New-York	39	Total for Philadelphia	28

The birds were in excellent condition and flew well, and the shooting of Mr. Livingston was remarkably fine; his birds were all killed clean. The shooting of the other parties was also fine, and several difficult shots were made. Two sweepstakes were also shot for, and both were won by Mr. Heckscher. The latter had many admirers in the field.

BUTLER ON HIS OWN DEFEAT.

A DINNER FROM HIS ADMIRERS IN BOSTON—THE CAUSES OF THE REVERSE TO THE ESSEX "STATESMAN."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Gen. Butler was entertained to-night at Young's Hotel by about eighty of his admirers still in these his days of adversity. Among those present were the Collector of the Port, Major Joseph H. Chadwick, Hon. P. A. Collins, John A. Newell, George A. Somerby, E. L. Norton, and Gen. John L. Swift. Speeches were made by Hon. George P. Baldwin, who presided, Hon. E. L. Norton, H. C. C. Dane, of Newburyport; Mr. Collins, Gen. Swift, J. T. Manning, of Worcester; Collector Simmons, John A. Newell, and Gen. Butler himself. The General made one of the best speeches of his life, and it was warmly received. In glancing at his defeat he alluded, in a humorous manner, to the various reasons alleged therefor, and did it in substantially these words:

They say it was the press which defeated me; but in looking into the district in the heart of the Commonwealth, where an idol of the press was a candidate, I found that he lost more votes than I did. So I conclude that it was not the press. It was said that Simmonsism did it; but I found that in one of the Boston districts a friend of the Collector was elected where the parties were very evenly divided, and I concluded that it could not be that. Some said it was because I did not belong to the Church; but I looked into another district and saw that a man who is prominent in the Church, and who gives largely to support it, was defeated, and our loss was heavy, and I concluded it could not be because I was not in the Church. Then they said it was the salary-grab that did it; I looked in another district and found that the man who took the back pay in 1856, 1866, and also in 1872, and who made the best speech that was made for it in the House in 1872, was elected by a large majority. I made up my mind it was not that. Then somebody said, "Oh, you voted for Jeff. Davis fifty-seven times in the Charleston Convention, and the people of Massachusetts have not forgotten that." I looked into Mr. Dawes' district, and found there, elected by a heavy majority, a man who voted with me in the Charleston Convention. I saw then that the next Congress would contain a man who had voted for Jeff. Davis fifty-seven times as well as this one, and I concluded that it was not that. One of the real reasons was this: I am an independent man, and three years ago, in a canvass through the State, I said that we needed a change at the State House; that a new element was needed to overhaul the books and correct the abuses which naturally grew of a long continuance in power. I said then that the people needed a change, and that if it was not made inside our Republican organization it would come from the outside. Time has shown that there was a truth in the remark, as the change from 75,000 majority to 7,000 against, in two years' time, shows that the people have made it true without caring much who they walked over. I am certainly relieved of two years of hard service, as fighting with a minority in Congress during the political struggle of the next two years will be tough work. Whatever divisions there may have been as to the wisdom of my leadership in a House with a strong majority, there would probably be no objection to my leading a forlorn hope in the minority. You hear much of investigation, gentlemen, and many committees are promised when the new Congress meets, but you need have no fear, gentlemen, when those committees investigate the guest of the evening.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SECTIONS IN THE REVISED STATUTES PRESCRIBING AND REGULATING INTERNAL TAXATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The bill introduced in the House of Representatives last week by Mr. Foster, to amend existing Internal Revenue laws, was prepared at the Office of Internal Revenue. It proposes to remedy defects in the arrangement of certain sections in the Revised Statutes, and among other things provides that sections 3,412 and 3,413 be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

"That every person, firm, association other than national bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of their own notes, checks, drafts, orders, tokens, or obligations used for circulation, and paid out by them.

That every such person, firm, association, corporation, State bank, or State banking association, and also every national banking association, shall pay a like tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes, checks, drafts, orders, tokens, or obligations of any person, firm, association other than a national banking association, or of any corporation, State bank, or State banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation used for circulation and paid out by them."

It is proposed to amend section 3,418 of the Revised Statutes by striking out a portion thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"There shall be levied, collected and paid for, and in respect of every bank check, draft, order, or voucher, for the payment of any sum of money whatever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company, by any person who makes, signs, or issues the same, or for whose use or benefit the same is made, signed, or issued, two cents."

There are in this bill some new regulations about distilled spirits and tobacco. The bill was prepared to supersede in some respects the internal revenue provisions in the "Little Tariff bill," one of the objectionable features of which is that which authorizes any person to prepare any medicinal article, (which is not patent or proprietory, nor claimed to be such,) put it up, hold it out, and recommend it in the manner adopted by makers and venders of patent medicines, without stamping it, provided there be printed upon the label attached a formula for compounding it, even though no such formula has been published in any standard medical authority or journal, and though the medicine or compound is not a recognized standard medicine. It is calculated the bureau would lose considerably by such a provision.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly, with lower temperature and clear or fair weather in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region: generally clear and very cold weather prevails in the upper lake region, the North-west, and the Ohio Valley, with north-west to south-west winds, and decidedly high barometer. Areas of rain have prevailed in the Gulf States and Tennessee, with northerly winds, decidedly lower temperature except near the Gulf coast and increased pressure; partly cloudy weather continues in the South Atlantic States, with light or gentle winds, and no decided change in temperature.

The Cumberland, Ohio, Allegheny, and Monongahela rivers have risen rapidly during the day.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, partly cloudy and decidedly colder weather will prevail, with brisk north-west to south-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, the North-west, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, very cold and generally clear weather, with north or west winds east of the Mississippi River, and continued high barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at New York, Sandy Hook, Long Branch, Squan Beach, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Peck's Beach, Baltimore, Cape May, Norfolk, and Cape Henry.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE CAPTURED.

At 1 o'clock this morning Detective Titus, of the Central Office, arrived at Police Head-quarters, having in his custody Robert J. Dallas, formerly cashier in the Toronto branch of Molson's Bank of Canada, who is charged with having absconded from Toronto, taking with him $43,000 in Canadian bank bills belonging to the bank. The embezzlement is alleged to have occurred about three weeks ago. On being searched at Police Head-quarters by Inspector McDermott, $42,700, chiefly in Canadian bank bills were found in his possession. He was locked up at Central Office, and will be arraigned before a United States Commissioner to-day.

PACIFIC MAIL.

SECOND DAY OF THE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE S. SCOTT RELATIVE TO A FALSE ENTRY OF $100,000 IN THE COMPANY'S BOOKS—ANOTHER FALSE ENTRY OF $650,000—A SHIP-BUILDER WHO KNOWS HIS OWN BUSINESS AND STRICTLY KNOWS NOBODY ELSE'S—INNOCENCE OF AN ATTORNEY AND DIRECTOR—MONEY TO "ENTERTAIN" CONGRESSMEN.

The investigation by the Congressional Ways and Means Subcommittee into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was continued yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. All the members of the committee were in attendance, and among the visitors during the day was Hon. John Morrissey. When he entered everybody present glanced involuntarily toward the chair occupied by Mr. Beck, of the committee, and found, to their great surprise, that the seat was still occupied by that gentleman. Then there was a general smile at the marvelous resemblance borne to each other by those two distinguished Democrats. Mr. Morrissey listened with great attention to the examination of Mr. John Roach, and became quite hilarious over the doleful attempts of that gentleman to wedge into his testimony a "statement" which had evidently been prepared for him by the Pacific Mail management, but which Mr. Dawes would not allow him to place on the record. This "statement" was revised immediately afterward in the room of the hotel engaged by Mr. Clark Bell, counsel for the company, before the latter would consent to let it go into the hands of the representatives of the press willing to take it. After the examination of Mr. Roach there was a long *hiatus* in the proceedings (in consequence of the non-appearance of the witness whose name was next on the programme, Mr. Delamater, Cashier of the Marine Bank,) which was interrupted only by the announcement that the lunch hour had arrived. With it came Hon. Richard Schell, who hospitably invited the committee to lunch with him at the Union Club, whereupon they adjourned to 1:30, and proceeded with Mr. Schell to lunch. At 2:30 they came back, and, after shaking hands with Mr. Morrissey and greeting him with the compliments of the season, they resumed their seats and work. Mr. Delamater and his account books were on hand by this time, and the committee examined him only to astonish themselves at the discovery of how little he could remember of the only things they wanted to learn from him. He was followed by Alderman Oliver P. C. Billings, who surprised them still more by showing how amazingly ignorant of all the affairs of the Pacific Mail Company a man could be who was at the same time one of its Directors, its attorney, and a member of its Executive Committee. The last witness examined yesterday was Mr. Thomas E. Musgrave, a banker and broker, who gave some details of the transactions of Mr. Irwin with his house.

THE EVIDENCE.

The first witness called was Mr. George S. Scott, of the firm of Messrs. Scott, Strong & Co., and formerly Vice President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. He testified that certain sums of money, amounting to over $100,000, charged in the books of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against the firm of Scott, Strong & Co., were false entries.

Having been sworn, Mr. Scott was examined as follows:

Mr. Kasson—Mr. Scott, will you state whether you were apprised of any charge made against your house in May or June, 1872? A.—The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's books showed that the firm of Scott, Strong & Co. appeared as having borrowed large amounts of money, but we found on examination of our books that we had never borrowed such money.

Q.—In other words, were the reports true or false? A.—False.

Q.—Do you recollect the total amount of these false entries? A.—They were over $100,000.

Mr. Dawes—At the time the transcript of the books of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was shown to you, Mr. Hatch was Managing Director of the company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beck—State, as well as you can, the time covered by your account in which these false entries appeared? A.—I think it was in the Spring of 1872. The account was not furnished to us, nor to any member of the firm.

Q.—Were your accounts allowed to remain open as long as that? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Didn't these entries occur more than once? A.—I think there were several entries.

Q.—How many? A.—Two or three.

Q.—Was there not one sum as large as two or three hundred thousand? A.—No, Sir. I think there was one sum of $50,000.

Q.—Can you furnish that account, and indicate upon it the false debits and credits upon it? You are entitled to your own account on demand. Will you get it and furnish it, with marks? A.—I will, Sir.

Mr. Burchard—A portion of the entries in that account were correct? A.—I do not think there was an entry there that was correct. There might have been.

Mr. Niblack—I understand you to say that if there were any entries on the books of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against your firm they were false? A.—No, Sir; but I remember that my attention was called to either one, two, or three entries, and I think we got our books and found there were no such entries in them.

The Chairman—Have not they sent the books? A.—No; nothing but the transcripts.

Chairman—That is all, Mr. Scott.

EXAMINATION OF THE POLICEMAN WHO WATCHED THE TWO STRANGERS.

Christian B. McDougal, the Police officer sent by Mr. Coe, of the American Bank of Exchange, to watch the two men for whom he cashed the two checks for $115,000 and $275,000, in May, 1872, was then sworn.

Chairman—Where do you reside, and what is your occupation? A.—I reside in this City. My occupation is a Police officer.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You recollect his sending for you in May, 1872, and calling your attention to a gentleman who appeared at the bank at that time? A.—He did call my attention to a case of that kind, and I think it was about the time named.

Q.—Did you make any inquiries for him, and if so state what they were? A.—I followed the gentleman at his request.

Chairman—State the whole circumstances. A.—Mr. Coe called my attention to a gentleman who presented a check for a large sum of money. My impression is that Mr. Coe felt very anxious about it, as he could not learn who the man was. In accordance with Mr. Coe's request to learn something about him, if possible, I followed him to the Park Bank.

Q.—Where did you see this gentleman first? A.—In the bank.

Q.—Mr. Coe pointed him out to you? A.—I suppose he did.

Q.—Was he alone at that time or did any one accompany him? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Was any one with him when he left the bank? A.—That I don't remember. My attention was called entirely to him.

Q.—When did you last see the gentleman you followed? A.—He was sitting in an office in the Equitable Building.

TOLD THE MAN WAS MR. KING.

Q.—Was his name mentioned to you? A.—Yes, Sir; I was told his name.

Q.—Who was he said to be? A.—A Mr. King.

Q.—Anything else? A.—That he had formerly been connected with the House of Representatives as Postmaster.

Q.—Was there any one with him when he was has pointed out to you? A.—I don't remember because my attention was called only to him.

Q.—Don't you recollect whether he was alone in the building or whether somebody accompanied him? A.—My impression is that there was nobody with him when he went up to the Park Bank.

Mr. Kasson—Was your attention called to anybody at that time with a heavy mustache? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember my attention being called to any other person but the one.

EVIDENCE OF A MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF HARRIOTT & NOYES.

Mr. Demas M. Noyes, of the firm of Messrs. Harriott & Noyes, bankers and brokers, was next sworn and examined.

Chairman—Are you a member of the firm of Harriott & Noyes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been connected with them? A.—Nearly five years.

Q.—Do you know A. B. Stockwell, formerly President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and Richard B. Irwin? A.—Yes, Sir; I know Mr. Stockwell, but not Mr. Irwin.

Q.—In May, 1872, did you have any business transactions with A. B. Stockwell, or with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company? A.—I did with A. B. Stockwell.

Q.—Mr. Noyes, there appears on the books of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company an entry on May 24, 1872, in the loan account, which charges against Harriott & Noyes $650,000. Have you any knowledge of that transaction? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—There is a check for $650,000, indorsed by Richard B. Irwin. Have you any knowledge of that check or of the transaction? A.—No, Sir; none whatever.

Q.—Did you have the avails of that check? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you examine this check No. 3,023, drawn on the 7th of September? Mr. Noyes (after examining check) That passed through our hands.

Q.—Whose is the indorsement? A.—Mine, Sir.

Q.—Will you state to the committee what you know of that transaction? A.—That check is what we call an exchange check. For that check we gave our check.

Q.—Explain for what purpose that was done. A.—It was done at the request of Mr. Stockwell.

Q.—Simply for his accommodation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you give in exchange for that check? A.—The transaction is on our books as of the 9th of September. This check is dated Sept. 7. We gave a check for $507,547 95.

Q.—The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's books have a memorandum that the $7,547 95 was for interest on the loan made on May 24. A.—That amount was paid the day after we gave our check by a check of the Panama Railroad Company.

Q.—Could that have been the interest on the amount of your check over and above that amount? A.—There was no such transaction.

Mr. Bebe—That $650,000 on May 24, so far as it indicates, and may appear in the books of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is false? A.—Yes, Sir. It never went through our books, and had no right.

Q.—It was not done for a legitimate purpose? A.—No, Sir.

MR. STOCKWELL NO AUTHORITY TO MAKE A FALSE ENTRY.

Q.—Did you ever give Mr. Stockwell any authority to use your name in making false entries at any time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The other transaction you explain as an exchange of checks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Dawes—Will you tell me what would the interest be on $650,000 from May 24 to Sept. 10? Mr. Noyes (after making the calculation)—$13,700.

Q.—Will you tell me why you gave him on the same day a check of your own simultaneous with the receipt of his check? Have you any knowledge why the exchange was made of the $500,000 check of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for your check of $507,547 95? A.—The difference was made up by a check of the Panama Railroad Company the next day.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the reason why two checks of the company were given on two different days in exchange for your check for $507,547 95? A.—I have no knowledge of it at all.

Q.—Do you know whether your accounts are balanced by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Kasson—Was Mr. Stockwell an officer of the Panama Railroad Company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You received in compensation, or in exchange, two checks—one from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and one from the Panama Railroad Company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Does that indicate that this loan was any way connected with the business of the company rather than the other, or does it indicate nothing? A.—It indicates nothing.

Q.—Why was the check that you gave him for these precise figures carried out into cents, instead of being in round numbers? A.—Mr. Stockwell so arranged it.

Q.—Did you exchange checks with him frequently? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is this the only transaction in which checks were exchanged? A.—I should say it was.

Q.—Was there any reason to believe there was any other approaching the magnitude of this transaction? A.—No sir, there was not.

Q.—And it was done because he requested it in these figures and in this way? A.—Yes sir.

Chairman.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have an entry to Harriott & Noyes in which they are made debtor to Elridge & Irwin in June for $100,000 made up of $40,000, $25,000, $20,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Have you any knowledge of this entry? A.—I have no knowledge of that.

A MYSTERY.

Mr. Beck.—Mr. Stockwell wanted to borrow from you $507,547 95. He wanted the exact sum you gave your check for? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—For some purpose unknown to you, and at that time, he gave you the check of the company for $500,000? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—And gave you next day the check of the Panama Railroad to balance your check? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He needed the check, and only having $500,000, he made the balance good next day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Kasson—Assuming the charges in the books of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company just made to exist, in that case are they true or false? A.—They are false.

Q.—No such entries took place in which Harriott & Noyes were connected? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Niblack—No such account was ever presented to you? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Wood—Were you interested with Mr. Stockwell in these operations? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Q.—You had no interest with any of these other parties he opened accounts for? A.—No, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHN PAYNE HILLSBY.

Mr. John Payne Hillsby, of Philadelphia, was the next witness sworn.

Mr. Kasson—Mr. Hillsby, your name is connected with a portion of the money said to come from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and with the name of Mr. King. I wish you to state what you know of what Mr. King did with that money? A.—I know nothing at all about it, except that I repeated the statement made by Mr. Coe.

Q.—Did you make any statement other than Mr. Coe gave you? A.—None at all.

Q.—You have no knowledge derived from any parties connected with that money? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know Mr. King? A.—I desire to say that I spend my Summers at St. Paul. Mr. Coe was there this Summer, and he made the statement to me.

Q.—You never had any conversation with Mr. King on the subject? A.—None at all.

Q.—Do you happen to know in what bank, if any, Mr. King deposited the money? A.—I do not. All that I know of the transaction is substantially what I have seen in the papers Mr. Coe testified to.

ONE OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL ON THE STAND.

Mr. Charles W. Griswold, one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was the next witness called and sworn.

Chairman (handing him checks)—Will you look at the indorsements on these checks? A.—That is my indorsement, or our indorsement rather. (One of these checks, No. 2,552, was dated May 30, 1872, drawn by W. S. King in favor of Darling, Griswold & Co. for $459 17, and indorsed by that firm. The other bore the same date and was for the sum of $5,000, made payable and indorsed in the same way.)

Chairman—State what you knew in cashing these checks. A.—I have no remembrance. I only know what I find from our books. I suppose the cashier who made the entries will identify them closer than myself.

Q.—Have you any knowledge as to how that money was used? A.—No, Sir; none at all.

Q.—You know Mr. King? A.—I don't remember whether I do or not.

Mr. Kasson—All you know of your own knowledge is that you indorsed that check? A.—That is all.

Q.—Do you find in the books that this amount was disbursed to Mr. King? A.—I do, Sir; it is all here.

Q.—Was it paid out in one sum? A.—No, Sir; in various sums.

Chairman—You are one of the proprietors? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE CASHIER OF THE HOTEL.

Mr. William B. Gage, the Cashier of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was then sworn and examined.

Chairman—What is your business? A.—Cashier.

Q.—Did you fill that position in May, 1872? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at these checks and state in your own way what you know in regard to them, (two checks handed to him). State what you know about the certificates of deposit. A.—I suppose that Mr. King asked that they be placed to his credit, which I see we have done according to the books. The first check was deposited on the 31st May, 1872, and the second check, for $5,000, was deposited the 1st June, 1872.

Q.—When and how and to whom was the money paid? A.—It was drawn here in different sums. I can tell by our cash-book, (turning to cash-book). The first payment made was $800, on the 1st May. That was paid to himself. The next charge of $500 was paid to himself on the 31st. Then there is an amount here of $2,750 paid on the 1st June. That was paid to Tiffany & Co., jewelers. The 1st June there is a charge of $125 paid to G. A. Bruckan. I don't know who he is.

Chairman—It was paid to him personally? A.—Yes, Sir; on the 2d day of June, according to our books, a charge of $25 was paid to himself. On the same day we gave him a check for $2,900 to balance his account.

Q.—Was he a guest of the hotel at that time? A.—He was a guest from the 29th May to the evening of the 31st.

Q.—Do you know him personally? A.—Yes, Sir.

MR. KING'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. Beck—At that particular time when Mr. King was a guest of the house, when these moneys were passed through your hands, do you remember he was in company with anybody? A.—No, Sir; I do not. I do not remember who was with him. He never seemed to be with anybody particularly. He never remained here long.

Mr. Gage then retired with a request from the chair to return with a transcript from the books of Mr. King's account at that time.

The witness returned in a short time with the hotel register and referred to the entries for May 29, 1872. The Chairman continued his examination as follows:

Q.—State whether King was a guest of the house at that time? A.—He arrived at dinner-time on May 29, 1872.

Q.—Does that book indicate the time of his departure? A.—This book does not, but the ledger account does. He left on the 31st of May, in the afternoon.

Q.—Mr. King's name is entered upon the register? A.—Yes.

Q.—In his own hand-writing? A.—Yes.

MR. ROACH WANTS TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

Mr. John Roach, the iron-ship-builder, was the next witness called. The Chairman was about to swear him, when Mr. Roach, interrupting, said: "I will ask permission to read a statement that I have prepared before answering any questions. It bears entirely on the subject under consideration, and I believe it will lead the committee to ask questions that will throw light on the subject which would not be asked if I did not read the statement."

The only reply of the Chairman was to proceed with the swearing of Mr. Roach, who was then informed that Mr. Dawes would conduct his examination.

Mr. Dawes—Where do you reside? A.—I reside in the City of New-York.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Iron-ship-building.

Q.—How long have you been at that business? A.—About three years.

Q.—What was your business before that? A.—Steam-engine-building.

MR. ROACH'S TRANSACTIONS WITH THE COMPANY.

Q.—Had you any transactions with the Pacific Mail Company? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did they commence? A.—The latter part of 1871 or the early part of 1872.

Q.—You have closed up now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In 1871 what was the character of your business with the company? A.—I have constructed, up to the present time, six new ships.

Q.—What was the character of your business with the company in the Fall of 1871? A.—I was building a vessel to trade between here and Aspinwall.

Q.—Up to the 1st of June, 1872, what was your business with the company? A.—I built another vessel for the same trade.

Q.—You built two vessels prior to June, 1872? A.—Yes.

Q.—Any other business? A.—That is all, Sir.

Q.—You know the purpose of our investigation? A.—Yes.

WITNESS' KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBSIDY.

Q.—Did you know at the time that they were applying to Congress for a subsidy? A.—No.

Q.—When did you first hear of it? A.—Not until they talked to me of building these ships.

Q.—That was after the subsidy became law? A.—Yes; that was the first I knew about it.

Q.—While the matter was pending in Congress had you no knowledge of it? A.—Nothing of any account; nothing except such rumors as appeared in the newspapers. I don't know that I spoke to a public man in or out of Congress on the subject.

Q.—Did they ask you to aid them in relation to the passage of the subsidy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you aid them in any way? A.—No; neither directly nor indirectly.

Q.—Did you speak to any member of Congress in their interest? A.—No; I doubt very much whether I was in Washington at all.

Q.—Do you know who was to aid in procuring the subsidy? A.—No, Sir, I have no knowledge.

Q.—Did you see any person there prior to the 1st of June for the purpose of aiding them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any money pass for the purpose of procuring the subsidy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know of any? A.—No.

Q.—Do you now know? A.—No.

Q.—Do you now know of any individual aiding in procuring the subsidy? A.—No more than common rumor that Irwin was the man.

Q.—Did you know Stockwell? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did anything pass between you and him prior to June, 1872? A.—No, Sir; not a word.

HIS KNOWLEDGE OF IRWIN.

Q.—Did anything pass between you and Mr. Irwin? A.—I remember being asked before now if I knew Mr. Irwin, and I replied that I had no knowledge of the man. I state the same to-day. The explanation of that is, that in a busy life thousands of persons are introduced to me, and then go away and pass out of my memory. I think Mr. Irwin called on me on one occasion and asked me for some statistics with regard to the China trade, as I was an authority on the matter. I gave them to him, and I had no more knowledge of Mr. Irwin after that than I had before.

Q.—Is that the extent of your knowledge of Mr. Irwin? A.—That is all; I don't think I would know him now.

Q.—What you had to do with the subsidy is some arrangement entered into between you and the company prior to June, 1872? A.—I had nothing to do with the company that would influence—

Q.—That I do not inquire. If you know anything about it now, it is because of some arrangement made between you and the company? A.—I tell you, Sir, I had a contract—

RELATIONS WITH THE COMPANY.

Q.—You understand my question. If all you knew up to June, 1872, was got from newspapers, and if you know more about the matter now, have you not acquired that knowledge because of an arrangement since then? I don't ask you what the arrangement was. A.—I have no arrangement. I made no arrangement that altered my position with the company.

Q.—I want to get the fact that this thing has been since June, 1872? A.—Yes.

Q.—Whatever you have to do with the company has been since then? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it with Mr. Stockwell you made the arrangement? A.—I cannot call it an arrangement.

Q.—Well, contract. Who represented the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in the transaction entered into with you since June, 1872? A.—The present Board of Directors.

Q.—You made your arrangement with the board which succeeded Mr. Stockwell? A.—I cannot say there was any arrangement.

Q.—Whatever dealing you had with the company since June, 1872, was with the present board? A.—Yes.

Q.—In this dealing which you had with the present board since June, 1872, had it reference to any charge or expenditure before June, 1872? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—There was no reference to that whatever? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Kasson—Was there any element in this contract of yours that had reference to any expenditure prior to June, 1872? A.—No, Sir.

Chairman—That is all we desire to ask of you.

Mr. Delamater, Cashier of the Marine Bank, who had been subpœnaed, was next called, but did not appear. The committee, after waiting for him a considerable time, took a recess, Mr. Beck suggesting such exercise of the Chairman's authority as would compel the attendance of the witness.

AFTER RECESS.

When the committee returned at 2:30, Mr. Delamater was present with the books of the Marine Bank, which he was ordered to produce, and he was the next witness examined.

Q.—Have you examined your books with respect to the check here produced? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State to the committee all you know about it? A.—I hold in my hand a ticket of deposit by the Brooklyn Trust Company, of Brooklyn, on the 30th of May, 1872, of a check for the sum of $275,000. (Document handed in.) I will take now what we call a credit book, and here we find "Brooklyn Trust Company, $275,000, May 30, 1872." Now, then, we take the ledger and show you the entry there. On the 30th of May, 1872, there is a credit to the Brooklyn Trust Company of the sum of $275,000. That is the only deposit of that exact amount we had on that day.

Q.—How did you pay that out? A.—It passed to their credit; we must have paid it out on their checks.

Q.—Was this amount drawn against? A.—Not in full.

Q.—Had you any other account with them? A.—We had a general account with them.

Q.—Were there any drafts upon your bank in connection with this transaction? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Have you now any recollection at all of anything connected with this transaction? A.—The only thing I know is the evidence I now produce to you; the ticket making the deposit and the entries in the two books. Beyond that I know nothing.

Q.—Was there any other deposit by the Brooklyn Trust Company on that day? A.—No, Sir; all the knowledge I have is now before you, gentlemen.

EVIDENCE OF THE CASHIER OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

Q.—Mr. Clarke, Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, testified yesterday to having had a conversation with you about this time on this subject; have you read his statement? A.—I read it in the newspapers. If I remember it, I replied to him that the transaction he referred to was entirely right as far as we knew.

Q.—Did you tell him that the party who drew that check was connected with, or represented, the Brooklyn Trust Company? A.—I don't think I told him that. I could not at the time say the check was on the American Exchange Bank.

Mr. Kasson—Who were the officers of the Brooklyn Trust Company? A.—The President of the company was E. S. Mills; the Cashier was M. T. Rodman. Mr. Mills is dead; Mr. Rodman is—

Q.—What officer of your bank would have received the check when it came? A.—Our Receiving Teller.

Q.—Will you turn to your account with the Brooklyn Trust Company covering May 30 or 31, and June 1, of that year? What is the largest sum that was drawn on those days? A.—(Looking over the books.) There were three checks drawn on the 30th of May, amounting to $150,000.

Q.—Does it appear what was done on the following day? A.—There appears to be a charge of $50,000.

Q.—Any charge on May 29? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On May 28? A.—No.

Q.—On the 27th? A.—No.

Q.—On the day before that? A.—No, Sir. Here, I might as well go back to when there was a previous charge.

Q.—Yes; go back and read what charges there were altogether in that month of May? A.—There was a charge on the 11th of May of $13,000; on the 13th of $13,000, and on the 30th, $150,000.

Q.—What charges follow those? A.—So far as the account goes, I make it that by the 12th of June $512,000 was drawn out, which would nearly include the amount of the entire deposit; but, in the meantime, there were other deposits made.

Q.—What was the next settlement? A.—The balance of the book was on the 5th of September.

Q.—When was the balance before that? A.—On the 17th of April.

Q.—Have you got the books covering the period between these dates? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where are they? A.—They were returned to the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Q.—Was that check indorsed by the Brooklyn Trust Company? A.—I don't know; I presume it was, but not requiring an indorsement it might not be. All we have to know is from whom we obtained it.

Q.—Where is that check now? A.—The check we are speaking of would go to them.

WHO DREW IRWIN'S CHECK?

Q.—Who drew Mr. Irwin's check? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—We have evidence that he drew it himself. A.—I don't know anything about it, Sir.

Q.—When was your attention first called to this matter? A.—Yesterday, Sir.

Q.—The only interpretation of the whole thing, as far as you know, is that you received this check from the Brooklyn Trust Company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have never had any knowledge of the individual from whom this check came? A.—None at all.

Q.—Yet you stated to Mr. Clarke that the transaction was perfectly straight? A.—I referred to the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Q.—You have no knowledge of anybody in this matter beyond the Brooklyn Trust Company? A.—I never received any communication beyond the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Q.—You never had any occasion to inquire of them? A.—None whatever.

Q.—You received it from them on the second day? A.—On the 30th of May.

Q.—Why did they transfer it to your bank? A.—They kept their account with our bank.

Q.—The first bank it would reach would be yours? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It found its way to the American Exchange Bank through you and the Clearing-house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever had any communication about it with any person? A.—Never had any communication about it with any individual except as I have testified here.

Q.—Never had occasion to keep the account with anybody but the Brooklyn Trust Company? A.—No, not at all. Whoever it might come from, our account would be the same precisely.

AN IMPORTANT QUERY.

Mr. Niblack—Could you not inform us in whose favor this $150,000 had been checked? A.—We kept no record of anything of the kind, because we got no details.

Mr. Beck—I want you to tell me again the amount of the deposit of the Brooklyn Trust Company and the date of it. A.—Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, May 30, 1872.

Q.—What was the balance of their account at the time the $275,000 was deposited? A.—One hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars.

Q.—So they had $275,000 and $150,000 (in round numbers)? A.—On the 29th of January they had $151,000; but on the day they deposited the $275,000 they immediately drew out $150,000.

Q.—So that at the close of the business of that day they had that $275,000? A.—I think they had $375,000 on the 30th of May.

THE WITNESS CONFUSED.

Q.—I thought you said, first, they had a balance of $151,000; then they deposited $275,000; and then drew out $150,000; if they had $151,000, and drew out $150,000, how could that leave them $100,000 more?

[Here the Cashier of the Marine Bank was wofully puzzled. Half the blood in his body appeared to be trying to get out through the pores of his face. He tumbled over the books, and made figures and totted them for several minutes, and at length answered, a little out of temper, "They had over $200,000," whereat everybody laughed, excepting always Mr. Rufus Hatch and his counsel, who never smiled once throughout the day.]

Mr. Beck—Let me repeat again. If you add $275,000 deposit to $151,000 balance, and then draw out $150,000, won't that leave $275,000? Reluctant answer, after a long pause—Yes.

Q.—Now, I want to know how that $276,000 was paid out—the dates and amounts and the checks? A.—I can only give you the statement that there was $150,000 paid on that day.

Q.—But they had the balance of $151,000 already in to meet that. Now, tell us how the other balance of $276,000 was paid out. A.—I can give you the items.

THE DEBIT AND CREDIT ACCOUNT.

Q.—Please do so. A.—These items appear in the account for June as charges:

June 1	$58,750 00	June 7	$52,000 00
June 3	2,049 32	June 12	50,000 00
June 6	100,000 00	June 18	110,000 00

Q.—Now what were the deposits meantime? A.—Here they are:

June 3	$108,000 00	June 15	$80,215 56
June 5	100,000 00	June 15	450 00
June 8	149 51	June 17	2,329 76
June 11	218 06	June 21	100,000 00
June 12	50 44		

Q.—You say $150,000 was drawn when the $275,000 was deposited? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you receive the check? A.—On the 30th of May from the Exchange Bank, but presenting checks for certification, they are not through the Clearing-house till next day.

Q.—Was that $150,000 drawn against the $275,000 or against the former deposit? A. (distressingly)—How could I know?

Mr. Beck (warmly)—How do I know how you could know? Do you know? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Mr. Clarke, the Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, states that check laid over in somebody's hands for one day. He also states he went to consult you about the person who got it. The stenographer will please read that. [The evidence of Mr. Clarke on this point was read.]

A WITNESS WITH A BAD MEMORY.

Do you remember any statement—[that he knew the man who got the check for $250,000 to be all right]—like that? A.—No.

Q.—Is it true or not? A.—I don't know whether it is or not.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Clarke? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember who brought you that check to the bank? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember your attention being called to it at all? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember ever to have seen Mr. Irwin's name on a check? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember whether it was payable "to order" or "to bearer?" A.—I have not the remotest idea.

Chairman—That is all, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF CASHIER OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

Mr. W. Mound Clarke, Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, was here called and sworn. He testified that he knew Mr. Delamater only by sight, recognized him there then, and repeated substantially his testimony as published yesterday regarding his interview with Mr. Delamater in reference to the character of the person who got the check on the 29th of May, 1872.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY AGAIN.

Mr. Delamater recalled and examined by Mr. Dawes:

Q.—Have you had any occasion to treat with any representative of the Brooklyn Trust Company since it failed? A.—We have had no dealings with them since their failure, directly, to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you know the present officers of the Brooklyn Trust Company personally? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Give us their names. A.—Alderman Ripley Ropes is President, and the Secretary is Mr. Bunker; don't know his other name.

Q.—Did the assets of the old company go into the new? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you know where the books are? A.—I do not.

Q.—Were your accounts with the old company closed up before they failed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did you settle, then? A.—We might have settled with the Trustees.

Q.—Do you know who they were? A.—No, sir.

The Chairman—The entry on May 30, of $275,000, is in red ink; is there any significance in that? A.—It means they were certified checks.

[This ended the examination of Mr. Delamater, who gladly gathered up his books and documents and went away with a redder face than ever.]

ALDERMAN BILLINGS TESTIFIES.

The Chairman then asked if any other witness, ready to be examined, was present. Alderman Oliver P. C. Billings rose, and threw off his coat and confidently took the oath and the witness chair. He gave his name, and said he resided in the City of New-York, and is a lawyer by profession.

Q.—Have you been one of the officers of the Pacific Mail Company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what period? A.—I was elected a Director on the 16th of November, 1871, and remained such until May 29, 1872, when the next election took place.

Q.—Do you remember the passage of the bill in Congress giving the appropriation of $500,000 subsidy to the Pacific Mail Company? A.—No.

Q.—And you were a Director? A.—I was.

Q.—Do you know Richard B. Irwin? A.—I believe I have seen Irwin once or twice, but I don't know that I was ever introduced to him.

Q.—Do you know of his going to Washington to represent the Pacific Mail Company? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Do you know under what authority he went there to represent it? A.—I do not.

Q.—What do you know about that? A.—Simply what other people know.

Q.—What was understood by the Directors of the company to be his business in that connection? A.—He was employed, I suppose, to try and secure the passage of the bill.

Q.—What do you know in respect to means being furnished to him? A.—I know nothing about that.

Q.—Do you know anything about any other person being employed? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Mr. Dawes—Were you present at the meeting at which the resolution was passed authorizing Mr. Stockwell to expend money to procure counsel and for other matters? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What transpired at that meeting beyond that fact? A.—There was some conversation at the meeting of the Executive Committee and at the board subsequently, but so long a time has since elapsed that I cannot remember it. I think, however, the question was asked what was the intention of expending the money, and the reply was to the effect that it was intended to employ counsel, and, possibly—[a pause]—that it would require some money to get the bill passed.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Q.—You were a member of the Executive Committee, as well as of the Board of Directors? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what was said? A.—At the meeting of the board?

Q.—No, at the meeting of the Executive Committee? A.—I simply state that there was some discussion on this matter; Stockwell was asked about it, and his reply was that it was necessary to expend a sum of money in Washington.

CAN'T RECOLLECT PARTICULARS.

Q.—Any names mentioned by him in that connection? Anything said as to what he thought it would cost? A.—I don't recollect any particulars now.

Q.—What transpired at the meeting of the Directors? A.—A similar conversation. I think Stockwell said it would be a matter of some $10,000.

Q.—Anything else? A.—No, Sir; I don't recollect. I think I can state of my own knowledge that no large sum was ever set apart to influence legislation.

Q.—Did the Directors inquire for what purpose the money was to be expended? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did they know it? A.—I myself did not have knowledge of it.

Q.—Do you know of any member of the board who was aware what those sums were spent for? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any man in the board who knew from month to month, or inquired from month to month, what happened to that $750,000? A.—At that time?

Q.—At that time. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—So the expenditure could have passed from month to month without any inquiry by any Director of the board? A.—It certainly could not.

Q.—From the manner in which the board intrusted its business to its agents, could that expenditure go on from month to month unknown to the Directors? A. (after a long pause)—I think it might.

Q.—What was the management? A.—The general management was left to the President and Vice President.

Q.—Did anybody else ever do anything? A.—Not unless the Executive Committee desired to examine the books.

Q.—Did they have any such desire? [No answer.]

Q.—Was it a part of their policy not to know anything of the affairs of the company? [No answer.]

SPEAK THE TRUTH.

Q.—Was it a part of their policy to know? A.—I don't know how to answer.

Q.—Answer according to truth, Sir. A.—It was to know.

Q.—Then it appeared in the books that there was $750,000 drawn in one day in favor of the agent at Washington. If it was their policy to know, don't you think they would be likely to observe that on their books? A.—(After a very long pause)—It would if they made an examination of the books.

Q.—If it was part of their policy not to know, would it not be easy for them to escape the knowledge of this entry on their books? A.—(Another very long pause)—Undoubtedly.

Q.—In point of fact, this entry did escape their observation? A.—It escaped my notice.

Q.—You were a member of the Executive Committee, you say, as well as a Director? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was any member of the company aware to what money was devoted as far as you know? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Could they know? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—If it was the policy not to know? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If it was their policy to know, it would have been the easiest thing in the world to have seen it in their books? A.—(The longest pause yet)—It would. I would state in explanation that it was at the close of my term. I went out of the company at that time.

Mr. Niblack—That is what makes you such a good witness.

Mr. Dawes—In order to be entirely fair, let me ask you if you know of any single inquiry being ever made of Mr. Stockwell about how he was using the funds? A.—No, but it was within a week of the time I went out of the company.

Q.—It was three months before that under way? A.—I believe it was.

Q.—The company had authorized him to expend money in February, and you went out in May; the subsidy was passed Congress, and you are not able to call to mind a single inquiry to the President as to the manner in which the agent spent the money? A. (Pausing again)—I don't recollect.

Q.—And that while there stood upon your books charges to the amount of $750,000 in one day? [Witness dropped his eyes to the ground and made no answer.]

Mr. Kasson—When did you become a Director? A.—In 1871.

Q.—You went in with what is known as the Stockwell Board? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know Stockwell controlled a majority of the stock? A.—No.

THE PRICE OF THE STOCK.

Q.—What was the price of the stock? A.—I don't remember now; it might have been forty-four.

Q.—How far did it advance while you were a member? A.—I can't give the exact figures, but it went above par.

Q.—At what time did it reach the highest point while you were a member? A.—I can't say.

Q.—But it went above par? A.—I withdraw that; I may have made a mistake this time.

Q.—What was the highest figure it went to while Stockwell was President? A.—He may have been President when it touched its highest point.

Q.—How long were you in the board? A.—I was in six months.

Q.—How high did the stock go during your six months? A.—I am unable to say.

Q.—Did you continue to have any interest in the stock after you withdrew? A.—I may have had $100 or $200 worth of shares.

Q.—Don't you know that for several weeks before the subsidy the stock was declining? A.—I could not state. I had no transactions in the stock to any great extent, so as to know.

Q.—Did you ever make any examination of the books? A.—Never, Sir. There was an Auditing Committee that did examine the books.

Q.—Who were they? A.—I don't remember their names.

Q.—Can you say positively that anybody examined the books? A.—Cannot say.

Q.—It was the habit of the Directors, you say, to leave all control to the President and Vice President? A.—Yes, but of course there was a limit to the amount.

Q.—Before you went out of the board was there any call made on the President to state what he had done with the money? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—You know of nothing at all that was done? A.—I do not.

Mr. Beck—I find here a resolution passed in your board on Feb. 14, 1872, allowing the President to employ counsel and defray other necessary expenses, and on the 21st of February the minutes were unanimously adopted and approved by the board. That is what, in fact, was done? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was testified to here that there was placed in the hands of Irwin, in January, $25,000; in February, $40,000; in April, $35,000; on the 5th of May, $20,000; on the 15th of May, $20,000 more, and on the 23d of the same month, $10,000. Now, do you know what all these sums of money were placed in his hands for prior to the $750,000? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did one of you make any inquiry? A.—I am not aware that anybody did.

Q.—Did any of you know where it went to? A.—I did not: I speak for myself.

Q.—Nor did you know of the $750,000 subsequently? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know there were other sums used? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is not that a deliberate shutting of the eyes? [Witness shut his eyes and made no answer.]

A MATTER OF OPINION.

Q.—Could it have been an accident? A.—(After another interminable pause)—'Tis a matter of opinion.

Q.—Well, what's your opinion? Could a man do his duty with reasonable care and not know these facts? [No answer.]

Q.—I want your opinion in view of all the facts? A.—I suppose it was undoubtedly the duty of the Directors, the same as it would of any other corporation; but it was the custom of the company to leave the direction of affairs to the President, and the books to the Auditing Committee.

Q.—Who is Frederick Billings? A.—A brother of mine.

Q.—When did he come into the company? A.—When I went out—on the 29th of May. He only held the position a short time; I don't know when he resigned.

EMPLOY COUNSEL AND GIVE ENTERTAINMENTS.

Q.—You said Stockwell was to "employ counsel" and "give entertainments." What do you mean by entertainments? A.—To give dinner parties.

Q.—Where? A.—In Washington.

Q.—To whom? A.—To anybody who might become interested in the welfare of the company?

Q.—To Congressmen to procure votes? You thought one of the ways to reach a Congressman's heart was through his throat? A.—It would not do for me to state so.

THOSE ENTERTAINMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

Q.—But with a certain knowledge of Mr. Stockwell's proceedings the board voted him unlimited means to give entertainments in Washington. I don't want to put the words in your mouth, but I think you stated so just now, didn't you? A.—No; I did not say so. I said that Mr. Stockwell said so before the Board of Directors.

Q.—And they ratified his action? A.—No, I can't say that. I said just now that he had been invested by the board with discretionary powers.

Q.—Did not you, as a member of the Board of Directors, ever scrutinize Mr. Stockwell's dealings in this connection? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Did you not give attention to the matter at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you not a Director and bound to do so? A.—I was a Director; but I did not think that I was bound to do more than was customary in the premises. I believe we as Directors gave as much attention to the affairs of the company as the Directors of any other company in New-York do to theirs.

Q.—You did not make any inquiry into the expenditures by Mr. Stockwell? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Weren't you advised that Mr. Stockwell was gambling in stocks on the bare hope of getting the subsidy through? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then we are to infer that the Directorship under Mr. Stockwell's administration was in point of fact a merely nominal matter? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was this state of things peculiar to the Stockwell administration? A.—No.

DID NOT KNOW HIS FELLOW-MEMBERS.

Congressman Kasson—Did you know that this three-quarters of a million was charged around to different persons? A.—Yes, Sir; but not until I ceased to be a Director.

Congressman Dawes—Weren't the accounts of the San Francisco agency to be referred to a Board of Audit every three months? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you give the names of any of that board's members? A.—No, Sir, I cannot.

Q.—Mr. Billings, were you largely interested personally in this stock while you were Director? A.—No, Sir. I was sometimes slightly interested, but never largely.

Q.—Did you ever know anything of the progress of the application for the subsidy through information obtained in your capacity as a Director? A.—I don't exactly know. Perhaps I may have obtained information on that subject when I asked for it at the office of the company; but it was only of a general character.

Q.—Mr. Billings, did you ever know when you were a Director that loans had been made by the company? I mean did you learn it from the officers and Directors of the company? A.—Several times I learned from Messrs. Bellows and Johnston that such loans had been made.

Q.—Who were these gentlemen? A.—The Vice President and Secretary.

Q.—The gentlemen who drew the checks? A.—Yes, Sir; I believe so.

Q.—Did you ever hear how much it was costing or likely to cost to get the subsidy through? A.—No, Sir.

A CONFESSION.

The Chairman asked Mr. Billings whether, if he had examined the books, he would have obtained from the entries any clue to the loans made. Mr. Billings' reply was, "Yes; but I confess that I neglected to do so because of the manner in which the business of the Board of Directors was done. Everything was left to the officers."

Mr. Dawes—Had you any other relationship to the Pacific Mail Company except that of Director? A.—Our firm became its attorneys after I ceased to be a Director.

Q.—You had enough knowledge of its financial affairs for the attorney of the firm? A.—At that time it was not much.

Chirman—That will do, Mr. Billings.

MR. THOMAS E. MUSGRAVE ON THE STAND.

Mr. Thomas E. Musgrave, of the firm of Musgrave & Co., bankers and brokers, was next called.

Mr. Kasson—What was your business in 1872? A.—Banker and broker.

Q.—Did you know R. B. Irwin? A.—I did.

Q.—Had he any business with your firm in 1872? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was its character? A.—I have a statement of it here. Shall I read it?

Mr. Kasson—Not yet. I want you to generalize first. What was the character of the business? A.—We bought some stocks for him, and changed some of his investments.

Q.—Was it a business of deposits and disbursements in checks? A.—I cannot call it a general buying and sale of stocks. I have a copy of his account with us covering all his transactions with us in the months of May and June, 1872. (Copy shown.)

Q.—State whether deposit was made by Mr. Irwin with you in May, 1872.

Mr. Musgrave, (looking at the copy of account which Mr. Kasson had handed back to him)—Here seems to have been a deposit with us, made May 25, 1872, of $9,000.

Q.—What were the various cash deposits made by him with you after May 24, 1872? A.—On the 25th of May, $9,000; July 10, $13,000, and July 22, $5,800. That's all I find here.

Q.—State what were his cash deposits with you after Feb. 14, and before May 24, 1872? A.—The only account he ever had with us was begun in April, 1872.

Q.—Were the foregoing in cash? A.—His deposits were made only by cash or check. I see by this account that he drew on us for $6,000, payable to the American Exchange Bank.

Q.—Did you see him personally quite often during the Spring and Summer of 1872 up to June? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he tell you he was expecting to get the subsidy through in Washington? A.—No; I think I had a sort of general impression that he expected to get it through. I cannot tell whence I received that impression.

Q.—Do you know whether any of the items contained in the copy of Mr. Irwin's account related to any disbursements at Washington? A.—So far as I know they do not.

This concluded the testimony taken yesterday, and the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

MR. IRWIN AND THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of "A Neutral Observer," quoted in the *World* of this morning, shows me the necessity of correcting two errors in the published report of my testimony. He says: "Mr. Irwin avows that his object in returning to the United States is to break down the present management of the Pacific Mail." I avowed nothing of the kind. I came back to defend that $750,000 suit. I quote from the corrected report of my testimony: "I came back here for the purpose of destroying them—not for the purpose of destroying the company, (for I have no grudge against the stockholders,) and not for the purpose of destroying these men individually, but for the purpose of separating them from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, where they were abusing their trust for the purpose of persecuting me and deceiving the stockholders, and in the two weeks I was in New-York I so far succeeded that Mr. Sage is no longer President of the company, and there is virtually a new directory, and he is also out of Panama, and those two interests are now at variance. I do not refer to Messrs. Scott, Alexandre, Guion, Talcott, and Fogg, who are highly respectable gentlemen, who have never injured me, and against whom I have no enmity; but to Park, Sage, and Hatch, by whom I have been persecuted for their own ends."

My reported remark that Panama and Pacific were "at war," seems to have occasioned some amusement to the friends of the "present management" of the latter. What I said was, that those "two interests are now at variance." Unless Mr. Trenor W. Park has recently and totally changed his character, I apprehend that the truth of my remark will be found more permanent than the amusement afforded by it. Whenever the present worthy President of the Pacific Mail shall complete and publish the promised correct statement of the company's assets, liabilities, and business, the public and the stockholders will realize that it is the man who has persistently misrepresented all these things who is the enemy of the "present management" and of every stockholder, rather than I, who have assisted in the exposure of these misrepresentations to the best of my ability. I simply ask those stockholders and Directors especially, whose minds have been poisoned against me by Messrs. Park, Sage, and Hatch, (for purposes of their own, to which only those familiar with the history of these men can find a clue,) to remember what I now say. I can wait.

RICHARD B. IRWIN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28, 1874.

RUFUS HATCH AND PACIFIC MAIL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Committee of Ways and Means, being in such an excellent position to obtain valuable evidence, would do well to profit by the opportunity to examine the "Managing Director and executive officer" himself and the books of the late firm of Rufus Hatch & Co., which would probably be found to contain rather more information respecting Mr. Hatch's personal knowledge of the subsidy fund, and his personal connection with it, than a diligent perusal of his testimony in Washington would lead one to suppose.

Perhaps Mr. Hatch, who at first did not know Mr. Irwin, and had never seen him, and who, after having his memory jogged, did remember having been introduced to Mr. Irwin in the office of Musgrave & Co., in May, 1872, may now find his memory sufficiently refreshed to enable him to tell the committee what took place at that interview. If not, it will become the unpleasant duty of your correspondent to narrate the full particulars, which have been for some time in his possession, having been communicated to him by an eye-witness.

Mr. Hatch need not wait for another Sunday to "make a clean breast" of this transaction.

If Mr. Irwin refuses to speak, even against his persecutors, he has friends who will not allow him to be sacrificed by his silence, and among them is your correspondent, SIDE LE VER.

WHO SHALL HAVE THE MONEY?

Alonzo Dutch had a contract for the building of a school-house, payments for which were to be made by the old Board of Public Instruction in eight installments. Before the seventh installment became due he assigned $1,207 of the amount to Dannet & Brother, notice of which was given to the department, but Dutch subsequently drew the whole installment, leaving his assignees to look for their money. Of the eighth installment, amounting to $3,000, and of the building contract, a Mr. Schreyer subsequently became the assignee, and he finished the contract. Both Dannat & Brother and Schreyer sued the City to recover, the former $1,207, and the latter $3,000. On the part of the City it was admitted that there was $3,000 to the credit of the contract, and the Controller offered to and did deposit that amount in court, to be fought over by Dannat & Brother and Schreyer according to their respective claims. While those suits were still pending, in another suit, in which the Board of Public Instruction had also been the contracting parties for the work, Judge Barrett rendered a decision holding that the Board of Public Instruction, having been made independent by act of Legislature, must be held responsible for its contracts, and that the City shall not be responsible for such contracts. Now, the City comes, and on the basis of this decision asks that the two suits brought by Dannat and Schreyer shall be discontinued against it, the City withdrawing its interpleader. The motion came up yesterday, before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, Mr. D. J. Dean appearing on behalf of the City, and Mr. Daniel M. Porter on behalf of Mr. Schreyer. The motion was opposed on behalf of both claimants, not only on the ground of legal right, but also on the incidental equitable ground that the Board of Public Instruction, which had been declared by Judge Barrett to be alone responsible on their contracts, was out of existence, and, therefore, not very available to a judgment; that if the money was back in the City Treasury it could not easily be got at, as the City had been declared not responsible on such contracts, and, as the money was admitted to be due on the contract and had come into the hands of the court, it should remain there and the suits continue until the relative rights of the two claimants had been determined. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

SANITARY MATTERS.

SMALL-POX—WORK OF THE VACCINATING CORPS—THE HOSPITAL—VITAL STATISTICS—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, a report was received from the chief of the vaccinating corps informing the board that house vaccination had been thoroughly accomplished in the territory bounded by Houston street, Broadway, Fifty-ninth street, and the North River. Small-pox had gradually worked its way over to the west side of the City, and is marching down town. The vaccinating corps managed to keep ahead of the disease during its ravages on the east side, and had vaccinated very thoroughly as far down as Grand street, and by the end of the present month they will be below that point on the west side. All persons living in the neighborhood where a case of small-pox occurs are immediately vaccinated by an inspector, and it is by this means that the disease is contracted within narrow limits. Small-pox has disappeared at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, but there was a case of confluent small-pox reported at the Juvenile Asylum, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street and Tenth avenue. The total number of inmates was 560, all of whom were vaccinated. Of these 540 were under eighteen years of age, and eighty-five per cent. of the vaccinations were successful.

The Board of Police were requested to detail twenty-five men from the Sanitary Police to search for concealed cases of small-pox, and report them to the Sanitary Superintendent. Dr. Berghaus, of No. 49 West Twenty-Fourth street, was complained of for having failed to report to the Sanitary Superintendent a case of small-pox which he was called on to attend. Henry Large, of No. 763 Third avenue, was attacked with the disease, and the Doctor was in attendance on him and failed to report the case. The patient was in a large tenement-house, and a great many persons were exposed to the contagion, and there was no excuse for the Doctor's failure to report the case, and it was resolved to prosecute Dr. Berghaus for violation of the Sanitary Code.

The matter of the Small-pox Hospital, which is to be taken charge of by the Board of Health, was then discussed. Prof. Chandler said that a visit to the hospital had impressed him with the idea that there was ample accommodation there at present, but it was necessary to fit the building up in such a manner that patients can receive all the attention and comforts that they could receive at their own homes. One of the pavilions is to be fitted up for patients who can afford and are willing to pay for extra attendance and for luxuries not included in the hospital diet. The object of the board is to remove the impression that the hospital is a pest-house, and to dissipate the fears that now are felt when a patient is removed to the hospital. The arrangements for removing persons to the hospital have also been improved. A coupé has been procured to replace the sick wagon in the transport of patients through the City. The reception hospital at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, has been refitted, a nurse and a physician are to be kept constantly on duty there, and the nurse is to accompany the patient from the reception hospital to Blackwell's Island. It is believed that by the care taken of the patients in the transit, the mortality from small-pox will be decreased. As soon as the Board of Health receive the appropriation for its maintenance, they will take charge of the hospital on Blackwell's Island and all the necessary arrangements for the removal of patients. Yesterday they had a consultation with the Commissioners of Charities in relation thereto.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following report on the mortality for the past week:

"The total number of deaths in the week ending on the 19th of December was 571, and the number reported last week was 565. The increase of mortality during the two weeks shows that the chief part of it is charged to pulmonary diseases and the causes incident to enfeebled vitality. In the week ending on the 19th inst. there were 100 deaths from phthisis, against 63 from that disease in the corresponding week last year, and there were 87 from pneumonia and bronchitis, against 72 in corresponding week last year; 32 from small-pox, against 1 last year, and 55 from diphtheria, against 34 last year, and 177 deaths from the zymotic class of causes altogether, against 123 in corresponding period last year. The crowded tenements and the poor classes throughout the City gave the increased mortality witnessed in the last two weeks.

The mean temperature last week was at 31.9° Fahrenheit, and in the previous week it was 30.6°. The needy poor require charities which both teach and help to live healthfully now when the season is inclement and the demand for labor so depressed that vast numbers must live scantily and in crowded tenements.

The death-rate is now fluctuating between 27 and 28 per 1,000 of the population. The death-rate for the past fifty-two weeks and for the year 1874 is 27.5 per 1,000 of the total estimated population of 1,040,000 souls. This rate shows a favorable decrease from the death-rates of the previous eighteen months."

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending Dec. 19, of typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 50; measles, 2; diphtheria, 54; small-pox, 94; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

Week ending Dec. 26, of typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 51; measles, 1; diphtheria, 138; small-pox, 92; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 7.

From this report it will be seen that small-pox decreased by 2 cases, diphtheria by 16 cases, measles by 1 case, while cerbro-spinal menignitis increased by 3 cases, scarlet fever 1 case, and typhoid fever 3 cases during the past week. The disinfecting corps visited 114 houses where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated 104 rooms, with clothing, bedding, &c. Forty-six cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital by the ambulance corps, and six dead bodies to the Morgue.

THE AMERICAN METROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Metrological Society was held at Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon. Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., LL.D., presided, and reported in behalf of the council the nature and extent of the business performed by that body since the last meeting. The council, he said, had undertaken the correction of the present system of weights and measures used in public service, and was making strenuous efforts to secure legislation upon the subject. It would endeavor to secure the enforcement of the law in regard to postage. It would also endeavor to obtain a system of metrical weights and measures to be used in collecting customs. At the conclusion of Prof. Barnard's report the society elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, F. A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., LL. D.; Vice President, Hon. John A. Kasson; Recording Secretary, Prof. C. G. Rockwood; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel D. Tillman, LL. D.; Treasurer, Prof. R. W. Raymond; Council, Samuel B. Ruggles, LL. D.; Profs. H. A. Newton, C. S. Lyman, T. R. Pynchon, J. E. Hilgard, Wolcott Gibbs, J. P. Cooke, Jr., E. B. Elliott, G. Leverich, and Albert M. Mayer. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this society highly approves of the plan which has been set on foot among the members of scientific professions in the United States to secure a general consent to the adoption of the metric measures and weights in their professional practice after July 4, 1876.

Resolved, That the members of this society will, as far as they may be able, employ their personal influence in aid of the plan above mentioned.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to recommend the erection in the various State capitals, of a standard yard and metre, to be provided by the Bureau of Weights and Measures of the United States.

The President appointed C. S. Lyman, A. M. Mayer, and E. B. Elliott a committee to carry out the intention of the foregoing resolutions. After electing seventeen new members, the meeting adjourned to meet in the same place May 19, 1875.

GENET'S ATTACHMENT.

It is already quite familiar to the readers of THE TIMES, that the City has a civil suit pending against Henry W. Genet, for the recovery of $150,000, alleged to have been obtained unlawfully from the City treasury by Genet, in connection with the construction of the new Harlem Court House. Some time since, on an affidavit of Mr. Taintor, of the Finance Department of the City, to the effect that Genet had absconded from the custody of the Sheriff, and kept himself concealed, &c., Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, granted an injunction against the property of Genet. Yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before the same Judge, Mr. Oliver W. West, counsel for Genet, moved to have the attachment vacated. His motion was based on the theory that, under the code, an attachment could not properly issue on allegations that a defendant had absconded, had left the country—had left it on a visit to his friends, for his health, to escape punishment, or even sentence under a criminal conviction; that it must appear he had so left or absconded with intent to defraud his creditors, and such intent he (counsel) claimed neither existed in the mind of Genet or was alleged in the affidavit on which the attachment had issued.

Judge Donohue saved Mr. John E. Parsons, who appeared on behalf of the City, the necessity of answering the argument of Genet's counsel by stating that he had very carefully examined the whole question, and all the authorities bearing thereon, at the time he granted the attachment, and he entertained no doubt then or now of the propriety and legality of its issue. Counsel for Genet then said he would like a stay of proceedings in the action until the question could be heard at General Term. Judge Donohue replied that while he personally had no doubt on the question, he was favorable to its being passed upon by the General Term. He suggested to counsel to prepare his order deciding the present motion, and submit it to him this morning, and he would then hear argument on the propriety of granting a stay.

TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

Pursuant to the call of the present Tammany General Committee, primary elections were held last evening in the several Assembly Districts and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards for delegates to the General Committee and various Assembly District and ward committees for 1875. There were contests in the First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first Districts. The delegation to the General Committee from the Fourth District is unchanged, except that James W. McBarron succeeds John E. Walsh, resigned. In the Fifth District it had been reported that there would be a colored representative in the delegation to the General Committee. Such, however, was not the case, although a large number of colored men voted. In the Eighth District John J. O'Brien and "Matt" Davis, acting in the interest of an opposition ticket headed by Karl Klein, got into a row, resulting from Davis striking Michael Knevals, an adherent of the "regular" ticket. A regular "knock-down and drag-out" ensued, and it was some time before quiet was restored. In the Seventh District the polls were held in a stable on Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue. From 6:30 to 10 o'clock the street was filled with an excited crowd, who vehemently discussed the claims of their favorite candidates. The ticket headed by Gen. MacMahon had the largest support, and was in favor with the inspectors. The opposition ticket was headed with the names of Algernon S. Sullivan and Judge Fowler. A long line of voters, stretching half a block, and flanked by a large force of Policemen, attracted the attention of passers-by, and the neighborhood resounded with cat-calls, shrieks, and shrill whistles. The opposition will contest the election of the MacMahon ticket.

The following are the "General Committee" tickets claiming "regularity," as being certified by a majority of the inspectors, but a vigorous fight will be made before the Committee on Organization by the opposition on the contested districts:

First Assembly District.—Nicholas Muller, John Moore, Edward Burke, Thomas Foley, Patrick G. Duffy, Daniel Kennedy, Charles Schulz, Thomas Cleary, Patrick Cahill, Timothy Moynahan, Patrick Kerrin, Patrick T. Carney, Arthur T. Halliday, James Healy, Denis Quinn, James Fitzgerald, Thomas E. Smith, James Mallon, Michael Gray, John Finken, John Connolly, James H. Madigan, William H. Burns.

Second Assembly District.—Patrick Lysaght, John Van Glahn, Jeremiah Murphy, James Dunphy, George Middleton, John Kennedy, Martin J. Keese, William P. Kirk, Malachi Connolly, William F. Conran, Constantine Donoho, Andrew J. White, Michael D. Downey, Edward Giles, George S. Fansil, Owen Fallon, Maurice Scanlon, Michael Dunn, Patrick Murphy, John Fitzpatrick, Michael W. Bowen, Andrew S. Lindberg.

Third Assembly District.—Alexander Patton, Sr., Joseph Shannon, Henry Manron, Daniel O'Reilly, John G. O'Keeffe, Francis McKenna, John A. O'Brien, Michael Harrington, John Elder, Jr., James Dougherty, Charles M. Clancy, John O'Neil, Owen Cavanagh, Patrick M. White, James E. Conner, Francis Mangan, James McGuire, James Hayes.

Fourth Assembly District.—Thomas Shields, Charles Reilly, Edward J. Shandley, Edward F. Fitzpatrick, James Ryan, Dennis S. Griffin, Daniel O'Brien, Rody S. Brassel, William Colligan, Michael H. Whalen, John Smith, Julius Stich, John C. Keating, Edward Clarkson, Bernard C. Ryan, George J. Brown, Peter Maher, Charles Lindeman, Owen O'Rourke, George Linden, Edward Durgan, James Hefferman, John Glass, Philip Collins, John Simkin, John W. McBarron.

Fifth Assembly District.—Henry Hughes, John Kelly, Lewis McDermott, Daniel Kelly, John Purcell, Edwin R. Meade, John Banify, James Cavanaugh, James Deignan, Lewis Oberle, John C. Koch, James Redmon, William Cleary, Joseph Jennings, Warren C. Bennett, Arthur J. Delaney, John Stallander, William Bennett, James Keyes, William Harney, Edwin Wainwright, Bartholomew F. Kinney, Henry A. Gumbleton, Thomas Canary, Denis McGinnerty, Philip Ketterer, James Rourke, William Brandon.

Sixth Assembly District.—Timothy J. Campbell, James Carraher, William Clancy, Richard Evans, Lawrence R. Hill, Jacob King, Michael J. Adrian, Charles Gallagher, Jacob Scherding, William Long, Thomas Brady, Patrick Farley, Patrick J. McLaughlin, Moses Mehrbach, John H. Hughes, Gilbert B. Wood, William Alt, Matthew Patten.

Seventh Assembly District.—Martin T. McMahon, Peter B. Olney, Vincent C. King, Henry H. Porter, John Shady, John C. Williams, Edward L. Parris, Charles Golden, John W. Greene, James H. Skidmore, John Morris, Charles F. MacLean, Thomas Pickering, John Habbelin, John Carey, John J. Byrnes, George C. Lloyd, Patrick Reid, Smith E. Lane, Patrick Kehoe, John J. Fitzgerald.

Eighth Assembly District.—Seth C. Douglass, Michael Englehardt, Thomas Wallace, Oscar H. Bogart, James B. Murray, William Campbell, Henry Wallace, Philip Goldman, Daniel Gruber, Cornelius Gillen, Albertis Wood, John Kuntz, Jacob Gernaud, Nathan Frank, James Durning, Stephen Mott, Edward D. Gale, Geo. A. Stauf, William Dunham, George Hall, Edward J. Knight, William J. Rappenhagen, Louis Wengenroth, John O'Niel, Thomas Kerrigan, Bernard Kenny, John Bredebach, Francis Breckner, James Towers, James Corr.

Ninth Assembly District.—Edward Gilon, Samuel A. Lewis, George A. Jeremiah, George W. Morton, William H. Carroll, William J. Van Arsdale, Thomas Kanady, James Fitzpatrick, Joseph B. Coe, John J. Gorman, Isaac Odell, William H. Dusenberry, James Crumley, William H. Gray, Thomas D. Bazley, Philip L. Hoffman, Dearborn G. Piper, Patrick Hanrahan, William H. Dongan, Felix Larkin, Hugh O'Donnell, William Burns, John T. Ryan, Peter M. Doolon, Leonard J. Haas, Alfred J. Murray, John Aitken.

Tenth Assembly District.—Anthony Eichkoff, John Gath, William B. Maclay, J. W. Guntzer, Joseph Koelble, Owen Murphy, Philip Merkle, Frank Stoll, Louis C. Waehner, P. McConner, Francis V. Ewing, George A. Heinrich, Charles McNulty, Andrew Hanniman, Samuel Mullen, John Galen, John N. Reynolds, Conrad Reiderbach, Silas Ling, Job H. Gross, Joseph B. Strack, Oliver H. P. Kingsland.

Eleventh Assembly District.—Augustus Schell, Willis S. Paine, William Sauer, John Morrissey, Walter Lawrence, J. H. Ford, John T. Agnew, Stephen H. Turnbull, Thomas Lynch, Thomas J. Barr, Murge Diefendorf, George S. Leland, Thomas A. Bancker, Wm. N. McIntire, Samuel B. Garvin, John R. Fellows, Thomas Mulligan, Thomas Maher, Bernard K. Murphy, James Wall, Peter Trainer, Francis Stetson, Frank H. Hamilton, Nicholas Judge, Michael Dougherty, Patrick McConnell, Michael Shannessy, David McAdam, William G. Flammer, Philip Herrmann.

Twelfth Assembly District.—Henry Woltman, John Keenan, William W. Cook, Samuel S. Acker, Gerald Fitz-Gibbon, Albert W. F. Krauss, Daniel Hanly, Patrick Reilly, Lawrence Keenan, John E. White, Patrick Moore, Moses Well, Patrick Keenan, Francis Murray, Nicolaus Schoen, Peter Halpin, Aaron Aarons, James McGovern, Michael Murray, Isaiah Kaufman.

Thirteenth Assembly District.—Sidney P. Nichols, William Brennan, William Dall, Christopher Fine, William D. Robinson, Edward L. Donnelly, Daniel Sullivan, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Henry Cooney, James Barker, James Gibson, William D. Freeman, Patrick Gibney, Thomas Smith, William Lamb, Timothy O'Sullivan, Robert Boorland, James Harris, Charles Cowan, Richard Flanagan, Edward Berrian.

Fourteenth Assembly District.—Bernard Reilly, Jacob A. Gross, John W. Chanler, Peter Gillespie, John Tyler Kelly, M. S. Buttles, M. D., Michael Lestrange, Peter W. McGuire, James Daly, John Honey, Thomas Sullivan, Henry Allen, John A. Foley, Sebastian Michel, Philip Webber, Edward Carey, Alexander F. Kircheis.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—Thomas A. Ledwith, Peter Radley, John H. Teitjen, William J. Kane, James J. Deery, Francis Morgan, Thomas Costigan, Charles Conley, Michael Fitzsimmons, Valentine Keissel, Edward Fitzpatrick, John Morris, Henry Alker, Robert Power, Peter Sanger, James P. Rogers, Andrew Fink, Thomas Daw, Leonard Gatman, Patrick Mackey, Richard J. Morrisson, Patrick Brady, Thomas J. Hall, George W. McGlynn, James J. Campbell, Francis Becker.

Sixteenth Assembly District.—Abram S. Hewitt, John T. McGowan, George Kelly, Charles Heckman, M. J. Power, F. F. Marbury, John N. Hayward, Alfred T. Ackert, Burton N. Harrison, Francis Netter, Hugh O'Brien, August Frech, Edward Cooper, John Tracy, Thomas Reilly, Richard O'Brien, Thomas Messaur, F. B. Spinola, Edward Duffy, John M. Carroll, Philip Ahern, Terence McGough, Michael Dolan, M. G. Fagan, E. R. Robinson, John Clougher, Bryan McMahon, Thomas O'Keefe, Daniel Connolly.

Seventeenth Assembly District.—James E. Coulter, Patrick H. Power, Charles McIntyre, David F. Baker, William Joyce, Lawrence McIntee, John G. Carey, Peter McCullough, John M. Calhoun, Laurance Morrissey, Arthur Flynn, Charles C. Duff, John McKewan, Cornelius J. Kane, Jerome Buck, Frederick Meyer, Francis Blessing, John Doyle, Thomas Dooley, John Dugan, Jr., Frederick Smyth, James Connolly, Leo C. Dessar, George Greener, Thomas Kerrigan, William B. Finley, Martin Buckley, Andrew Heid, John S. Masterson, Patrick Twiss Bermingham, Robert Roberts, Matthew Quinn.

Eighteenth Assembly District.—John Kelly, Josiah Sutherland, Henry R. David, O. S. Paine, M. D., William C. Whitney, Richard Croker, Robert Hall, Peter Seery, Nicholas Killian, William Sinclair, Thomas Cooper Campbell, Henry L. Clinton, Thomas S. Brennan, Patrick H. Maguire, David M. Koehler, Thomas L. Feitner, Edward Kearney, James Keating, J. Henry Kreidenwolf, James McCartney, Michael Gavin, Hubert O. Thompson, J. Nelson Tappen, Michael Breen, Hugh F. Farrell, Augustus T. Docharty.

Nineteenth Assembly District.—Daniel F. Tiemann, B. W. Van Vorrhis, Thomas Fenton, B. McDonald, David L. Baker, Andrew Smith, Daniel Callahan, Thomas Dunlap, Benjamin T. Fairchild, Charles E. Sims, Michael F. Cummings, Roswell D. Hatch, Thomas Shannon, Dr. Hassell, Thomas O'Callaghan.

Twentieth Assembly District.—William C. Conner, Joseph J. O'Donohue, James L. Miller, Owen Moran, Patrick Donohue, James A. Flack, George J. Wood, Michael Tuomey, Thomas Duffy, Alva A. Bedell, Joseph Franklin, John Kavanagh, Robert McGinnis, Patrick Anthony, Orlando L. Stewart, Charles E. Hartshorn, James Thornton, Isaac Sommers, Julius Johnson, Matthew Baird, John Hayes, Ambrose Monell, Simon Goldenburgh, William H. Quincy, John Slattery, Philip J. Joachimson, John Butler, Peter Rush, Michael Kane, William Gallagher, Joseph P. Dunn, John Wheeler, Richard C. Fellows, William F. Cole, Jacob Fleischauer, Dennis De Courcy, John M. Tracey, John D. Taylor, Richard Kelly, William H. Hebbard, Robert Hughes, William A. Butler, James McGovern.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—Hugh R. Moore, Thomas J. Crombie, Jacob M. Long, Thomas H. Ferris, William A. Boyd, James Henry, John O'Connor, Stephen P. Ryan, Peter McGinnis, William H. Kipp, Peter Krumich, Edward C. Sheeley, Charles Jones, Michael Graham, John W. Smith, James H. Sullivan, Henry P. McGowan, A. B. Caldwell, Edward P. Steers, William O'Gorman, John Rourke, Edward Malloy, William Hayes, John Halpin, Thomas Vaughan, Patrick McManus, John Halloran, Thomas McCabe, William H. McCarthy, Charles Tucker, John J. Gleason, Jr., Herman Winkleman, C. H. Chandler, John Maguire, P. E. Reed, Thomas McSpedon, James P. McIvor, Matthew More, M. F. Fitzgibbons, F. V. B. Kennedy, Patrick McGuire, L. A. Curry.

Twenty-third Ward.—James J. Mooney, William Cauldwell, Jordan L. Mott, John McCarty, John J. Clark, Robert R. Sherwood, Thomas D. Norris, Lawrence W. McGrath, Lewis H. Coombs, John Flanagan, John Murphy, Patrick Daly.

Twenty-fourth Ward.—Henry D. Purroy, Frederick Fols, Peter Smith, Thomas Kearns, Michael Dooley, B. Byrne, P. Crotty.

TRIAL OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

The trial of Custom-house Inspector Harris was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Francisco Avellanet, the first witness called, concluded his testimony in behalf of the prosecution, and his cross-examination was begun by Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, the counsel for the defense. No new facts were elicited, and the witness' statement of the occurrences connected with the smuggling of the several lots of cigars was materially the same as that made on the direct examination. At 3 o'clock the court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

JUDGE McCUE'S DECISION REVERSED.

OPINIONS OF JUDGES NEILSON AND REYNOLDS—NO FURTHER APPEAL PROBABLE—THE TRIAL TO GO ON ON MONDAY NEXT.

In the Clerk's Office of the City Court of Brooklyn, yesterday, decisions were filed by Judges Neilson and Reynolds, of the General Term, reversing the order granted by Judge McCue in the court below, directing a bill of particulars in the case of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The decisions are based upon the theory that the case as presented on the part of the defendant did not furnish evidence sufficient to warrant the exercise of the power confided in the court to order a bill of particulars. This decision will necessarily bring on the speedy trial of the cause, because in the opinion of the Judges of the General Term and of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, it is not applicable. Mr. B. F. Tracy, on behalf of the defendant, admitted that he supposed they should abide by the decisions yesterday rendered, but he refused to speak of its general effect until after consultation with Mr. Evarts. The trial will probably commence on next Monday. The opinions of Judges Neilson and Reynolds are appended.

JUDGE NEILSON'S OPINION.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN—GENERAL TERM.—Theodore Tilton, plaintiff and appellant, vs. Henry Ward Beecher, defendant and respondent.

This is an appeal from an order of the Special Term requiring the plaintiff to furnish a bill of particulars.

The application for the particulars was made before me in the first instance, and was denied "for want of power and on the other grounds stated." The opinion filed with that order did expressly put that denial of one branch of the application on the want of power. That was as to confessions imputed to and denied by the defendant. It was shown that the plaintiff had stated in a newspaper article that the defendant had confessed the wrongful acts charged, and the application was to compel the plaintiff to state when and were those alleged confessions had been made. The views expressed in the opinion as to the untenable character of that part of the application, and as to the want of power to grant it, were accepted by the defendant's counsel, and that claim had since been abandoned.

The Court of Appeals, Judge Allen and Groven, dissenting, reversed my order as to the other claims to discovery, on the ground that the particulars had been denied because of a supposed want of power. The closing words of the order were not, it seems, well chosen, the expression, "for want of power and on the other grounds stated," having been taken to refer not to the two modes of treatment, but the one under restraint for want of authority, and the other having regard to the merits and the discretion which should have been exercised, but to one and the same ground of rejection, namely, the mere want of authority.

It appears, therefore, that the Court of Appeals reversed the order because of that disavowal of authority; that the doctrine of the court of last resort is that the court of first resort may, in the exercise of a wise discretion, order particulars to be furnished in actions for tests, including cases of this character. That is the extent of the decision.

But that court did not and could not determine that the application which had been denied should have been granted, but left the discretion to be exercised by this court in granting or refusing such application untrammeled and untouched.

In many of the cases cited in the elaborate opinion of Judge Rapallo the bill or narration was so vague and general that something supplemental was necessary to enable the defendant to know what the real character of the charge was. When the particulars ordered in such cases in aid of the pleading were furnished, that pleading and the particulars combined became as definite and certain as the bill or complaint presented. Such cases do not, therefore, touch the question whether the complaint before us should be supplemented by the particulars, nor were they cited with a view to that question, but simply to show that the court may, as occasions arise, order the particulars.

If this practice can be conveniently and usefully applied to most actions for torts, it is not to be assumed that it can be well applied to such a case as this.

The nature of the offense, the secrecy and studied concealment attending its perpetration, constitute an objection. A good cause of action may exist for such a wrong, to be proved only by circumstantial evidence, and the plaintiff be utterly unable to comply with an order to give particulars as to time and place. It would, we apprehend, be so in most instances, the cases in which the particulars could be safely given being quite exceptional.

The particulars, when furnished, perform a double office. First, to advise the defendant; secondly, to limit the plaintiff. It may be a shield; it may be a sword. Before they are ordered it should appear that the applicant needs the information, and that the other party can give the particulars, to be held by them as in a firm grasp in the prescribed circle, without materially impairing his rights. If the subject matter be such as in its nature admits of general or reliable information, a thing open as the day, the particulars may be ordered without hesitation. On the contrary, if from the nature of the subject the act or offense and the circumstances are not to be thus seen, known, or resolved, the order should be granted with great hesitation or withheld.

It was therefore material to consider whether the defendant needed the information claimed and in this form. He shows by affidavit that he had no knowledge or suspicion as to the times or places at which the plaintiff expects to prove the case; was entirely at a loss to form any surmise concerning the probable line of proof which may be adopted by the plaintiff on the trial. That being so, he stood in the attitude common to suitors pressed by what they deem an artificial or unjust claim; the field of combat opened to him as it has been to litigants for generations. He will recognize the fact, his learned counsel will accept the suggestion that a defendant cannot by an interlocutory order be put in the position he will be, given the light he will have when on the trial the plaintiff's proofs are in and his case closed. But still the inquiry is whether or not, within a due course of procedure, the information can or should be furnished. If he did need that information, when the application was first made at Special Term, does that count rest on him still? I learn from the arguments and illustrations of counsel speaking to the case in court on this and former occasions, and from the affidavits, and generally from the press, that there had been examinations before a committee, the plaintiff present as a witness, that several statements have, from time to time been given to the public, in each the plaintiff seeking to make out his case, and in his zeal setting forth and supplying his proofs. The details of the case have thus obtained a large publicity. In addition to that we have before us the plaintiff's affidavit, used at the Special Term in resisting the last motion, in which he states what proof he has and what he has not. If not otherwise obtained, this affidavit on file gives to the defendant the desired information. This the counsel concedes by his offer to accept that affidavit as the bill of particulars.

It must be gratifying to the learned counsel for the defendant to contrast the position of his client as thus advised with the position he would have occupied had the plaintiff, according to the general course, brought his action, studiously withholding all statements of the proofs he proposes to have at his command. The application for particulars would then have had much greater support.

But it does not appear from the proofs that the plaintiff has any actual personal knowledge which could with safety be put in the form of particulars. He had at best certain information by which he may have been enlightened or may have been misled; if not misled as to the substantive fact, he may have been as to the times and places to be designated under the order.

As the defendant has thus all the information which could be extorted by the orders of the court, should he be content, or should that as to time and place be put in the form of particulars? The change in form will not add one jot or tittle to the information as given. The advantage gained might be one which the defendant, as to the exercise of his own judgment would reject, one which might operate oppressively upon the plaintiff on the trial.

A special and theoretical suggestion in favor of the particulars remains to be noticed. It is said that, as the defendant is innocent, he may be surprised on the trial, may be confronted by fabricated testimony as to acts never dreamed of by him; that if a statement of the times and places be given, he might be prepared to prove that at such times he was absent from the State. Such apprehensions, peculiar to a nervous suitor, do not deserve much attention. The statements that plaintiff intends to introduce fabricated testimony were fully met by his affidavit, and we must respect that denial. The case is not in this respect peculiar; the like suggestion for ought that we can see might be made in half the cases on our calendar. I have too much faith in the ordeal to which unknown witnesses may be subjected on the trial to accept such a suggestion. In few cases could a defendant be as free from a chance of being taken by surprise. As the case is expected to last some weeks in its trial, there would be ample time for the defendant to recover from any casual surprise, and meet any unexpected testimony.

On the hearing of the Special Term, Judge McCue granted the order from which this appeal is taken. After his usual method he wrote an opinion, an opinion entitled to great respect.

But the order as framed does not in terms or in the sense and spirit conform to the opinion. It is much less liberal than the opinion, and is in several respects objectionable.

First—The plaintiff is required to state the particular times and places at which he expects and intends to offer proof of specific acts of adultery.

The requisition is somewhat in contrast with the opinion; from which it would appear that the very day need not be stated. Yet, more strongly to be contrasted with the more liberal rule stated in the case in 4th of Cowen's R., p. 55: "In a bill of particulars the date of the items should always be given with as much particularity as possible. If the precise day cannot be stated, the month or year probably can."

On the trial the order would be of binding force and would control. Secondly, the next clause in the order precludes plaintiff from offering any evidence at the trial to prove any specific act of adultery at any other time or place than stated in the particulars.

We think this improper, not only because proof otherwise admissable and somewhat circumstantial in its character would be excluded, but because an order of *non pros*, or for such preclusion should not be made until after after a previous order to furnish the particulars had been disobeyed. The deprivation should follow some offense.

The residue of the order provides that the plaintiff shall not be prohibited from introducing testimony, confessions, and so forth, other than as to specific acts of adultery, though no specific time be referred to. That relates to the mere introduction of such proof, not to the effect of it when received.

At the close of the argument yesterday morning I entertained the hope that we could modify the order and in a sense affirm it, but on further examination and reflection we find that, according to our convictions, impossible, and after much deliberation are constrained to reverse the order.

J. NEILSON, Chief Justice.

OPINION OF JUDGE REYNOLDS.

The Court of Appeals has decided that this court "has the power, if it sees fit, to order particulars to be furnished," and has remitted the case to this court to decide "whether in the exercise of its discretion it should grant or refuse the order applied for."

Upon the former appeal, I considered the question carefully, and came to the conclusion that this is not a proper case for the exercise of that power. With great respect for the views of my brother McCue to the contrary, I still think that the order ought not to be made, and for reasons given in the opinion then filed by me.

After all the statements and affidavits that have been made in this matter, I think there is more danger that an order so exacting as to be at all effectual would work hardship and injustice to the plaintiff, than that the defendant, without it, would suffer from surprise, upon a trial, which, as the counsel on both sides suppose, is to last for weeks.

The usual course of procedure, and the rules of evidence will, I think, conserve the rights of both parties.

I am therefore in favor of reversing the order appealed from. GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, J. C. C.

THE ORDER OF REVERSAL.

In pursuance of the above opinions, the following order was drawn by Thomas E. Pearsall, Esq., of counsel for Mr. Tilton, approved by Chief Judge Neilson, and entered of record in the Clerk's office of the City Court:

At a General Term of the City Court of Brooklyn, held at the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, on the 29th day of December, 1874, present, Hon. Joseph Neilson and George G. Reynolds, Judges:

Theodore Tilton, plaintiff and appellant, against Henry Ward Beecher, defendant and respondent.

The appeal from the order entered in this action on the 11th day of December, 1874, requiring the plaintiff to furnish "a statement of particulars, setting forth the particular times and places at which he expects or intends to offer proof that any specific acts of adultery occurred between the defendant and the wife of the plaintiff, and that plaintiff be precluded from offering evidence at the trial of this action to prove the occurrence of any specific act of adultery at any other time or place than such as shall be set forth in the said statement of particulars," having been heard at the General Term of this court.

It is now, on motion of Morris & Pearsall, attorneys for the appellant, after hearing Roger A. Pryor and William A. Beach, Esqs., of counsel for appellant; Thomas G. Shearman and B. F. Tracy, Esqs., of counsel for respondent, ordered, that the said order appealed from be and the same is hereby reversed, without costs.

(A copy.) GEORGE W. KNAEBEL,
Acting Clerk.

THE TRIAL TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY.

Gen. Tracy, of counsel for Mr. Beecher in the case of Tilton against Beecher, stated late last evening that no appeal would be taken by Mr. Beecher's lawyers from the decision of the General Term of the City Court denying to the defendant the right to a bill of particulars. Mr. Tracy was not sure as to whether an appeal could be taken from the decision, but he said that it was a matter that would not be gone into. Mr. Beecher was ready and anxious for a trial, and no delay would be interposed by his counsel. Gen. Tracy, at the time he gave this opinion, had not consulted with the senior counsel, Mr. Evarts, but he understood that Mr. Evarts would offer no opposition to the course indicated by him.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

DETECTIVES TILLEY AND HEIDELBERG DISMISSED—THE DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT TO BE REORGANIZED.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday morning the case of Detectives James M. Tilley and Charles Heidelberg, of the Central Office, who were tried on Monday for having a stolen horse-blanket concealed in their closet at Police Headquarters, was called up for action. President Matsell moved that the officers named be dismissed from the department, and the motion was adopted, all the Commissioners voting in the affirmative.

Commissioner Disbecker then said that from the proceedings yesterday in the trial of the detectives just dismissed the department, it was apparent that there was an urgent necessity for the reorganization of the detective force, and he hoped that some plan would be speedily adopted for organizing a detective force in a proper manner. With this object in view, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special executive session of the Board of Police be held on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of considering a plan for the reorganization of the Detective Force of this department.

Commissioner Voorhis remarked that he was keenly alive to the urgent necessity that existed for the reorganization of the Detective Force on a better basis than at present, and no member of the Police Commission was more anxious for a reform in that branch of the service than he was, but the change should not be done hastily or without due consideration. If hasty action was taken they might jump out of the frying-pan, in which they were now, into the fire. Some months ago a resolution was adopted by the board calling upon the Superintendent to report a plan for the reorganization, and he thought it advisable to wait until this report was received. He did not think it policy at this time to throw a damper on an element that was now at work in the Detective Office, and which, if given time to ripen, would bring forth valuable fruit, and would make still more apparent the necessity for their action. By taking immediate action they would throw a wet blanket upon the fire that was now burning in the Detective Office, and extinguish the flames. It was good policy, he thought, to let the fire burn for a while longer, when all the wrong that is in the detective branch of the department would be brought to light. It would then be known who are wrong and who are right, if any there are who are right. The members of the board had better burrow around a little longer, and see what was brought to the surface.

Commissioner Disbecker said that he agreed with Commissioner Voorhis in everything that he had said, but it was painfully apparent that there was a general feeling of distrust of the Detective Department among the people. He did not suppose that a successful plan for the reorganization of the Detective Force could be adopted at one meeting, but he thought it proper that the public should know that the board was alive to the necessity of making a change in the Detective Office. He wanted the matter to be talked over among the members of the board at a private session of the board, and nothing should be made public until a definite plan had been adopted and ready to be carried into effect.

Commissioner Voorhis remarked that no member of the board had expressed his distrust of the Detective Department more freely than he had, and he was satisfied that a change was highly necessary; but all he wanted to guard against was hasty action.

Commissioner Duryee said he was in favor of the resolution, and it was adopted unanimously.

The question of appointing Eli Van Leuren as a patrolman on the Police force was then taken up. Van Leuren, is will be remembered, is a resident of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., and was rejected at the last meeting of the board under rule No. 94, which requires a six months' residence in this City prior to appointment.

Commissioner Disbecker inquired if the President had satisfied himself in regard to the rule providing for a six months' residence in this City.

President Matsell replied that he had, and found that it was rendered null and void, and had been superseded by a law of the State.

Commissioner Disbecker—Don't you think that it ought to be stricken out of the book of rules?

President Matsell—There so many rules that ought to be stricken out.

The vote was then taken on the appointment of Mr. Van Leuren, and the motion was adopted, Commissioner Voorhis alone voting in the negative. John L. Armstrong and Frank L. Speight were also appointed patrolmen.

Superintendent Walling reported that several members of the force were laid up, unable to perform patrol duty, from the effects of vaccination by orders of the Health Board, and it was resolved to allow full pay during the time they were incapacitated from duty.

It was also resolved that members of the force who have small-pox in their families shall receive leave of absence, with full pay, at the discretion of the Superintendent, and on report of a Police Surgeon, during the continuance of such sickness.

The board then adjourned until Thursday at 11 A. M.

The dismissal of Detectives Heidelberg and Tilley, and the expressed intention of the Commissioners to reorganize the Detective Force, created considerable excitement in Police circles yesterday. The news fell like a thunderbolt in the Detective Office, and seems to have completely unsettled all the calculations of the members of the Detective Squad. All are included in the uncertainty which now surrounds the detectives, and the jealousy and lack of confidence which has for years existed between the members of the force is now increased tenfold, and each man is afraid of his neighbor, and endeavoring to save himself at the expense of his associates. It is believed that an almost entire change of the *personnel* of the detective office will be made, and but few of the present members of the squad have any hopes of remaining in their positions. It was rumored yesterday that Capt. Irving would be transferred to a precinct, and that Detective Thomas Sampson would be appointed to take charge of the Detective Force under the reorganization. The detectives to be removed from the Central Office will be transferred to patrol duty in different precincts.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

APPROPRIATIONS OF EXCISE MONEYS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—SURPLUS INTEREST ON THE CITY DEBT.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday, Mayor Vance in the chair. All the members were present. Controller Green offered a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating the sum of $100,000, being the amount received by the Excise Commissioners, to the following benevolent, charitable, and humane institutions:

Names of Institutions.	Allowance for 1874.
New-York Dispensary	$750
Northern Dispensary	750
North-eastern Dispensary	750
Eastern Dispensary	750
Demilt Dispensary	750
Yorkville Dispensary	750
Harlem Dispensary	750
Central Dispensary	750
North-western Dispensary	750
Manhattan Dispensary	500
New-York Homeopathic Dispensary	500
Bond Street Homeopathic Dispensary	1,500
North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary	750
New-York Homeopathic Medical College Dispensary	750
Western Homeopathic Dispensary	750
Yorkville Homeopathic Dispensary	500
Harlem Homeopathic Dispensary	500
New-York Dispensary for Diseases of Throat and Chest	750
Infirmary, New-York College of Dentistry	500
Five Points Mission	1,000
Five Points House of Industry	1,000
Ladies' Union Relief Association	4,000
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	5,000
Sisters of St. Dominic Asylum	3,000
German Hospital and Dispensary	2,000
St. Vincent's Hospital	2,500
St. Francis' Hospital	3,000
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	2,000
Prison Association of New-York	3,000
New-York Infirmary for Women and Children	1,800
St. Joseph's Industrial Home for Children	1,800
New-York Female Assistance Society for Relief of Sick and Poor	1,000
Lying-in Asylum, Marion street	1,000
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females	1,500
New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary	1,000
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls	1,000
Chapin Home	1,500
New-York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute	1,500
Sisters of St. Mary Protestant Episcopal Church	1,500
House of Mercy, Eighty-sixth street	3,000
Sheltering Arms	2,000
Colored Orphan Asylum	2,000
Howard Mission and House for Little Wanderers	1,000
Home for the Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor)	1,500
Ladies' Depository	500
Women's Prison Association	500
Samaritan Home	750
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Thirty-first street	1,000
Orphan Asylum, corner Forty-ninth street and Lexington avenue	1,000
Tompkins Square Home Dispensary	500
New-York Ophthalmic Hospital	500
Mount Sinai Hospital	1,000
Church Mission for Deaf Mutes	500
West-side German Dispensary	500
St. John's Guild	2,000
New-York Orthopedic Dispensary	2,500
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews	300
St. Vincent De Paul's Home for Boys	900
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples	300
Midnight Mission	500
Metropolitan Throat Hospital	750
West-side Infirmary for Diseases of Eyes and Throat	500
Women's Education and Industrial Society	300
House of Rest for Consumptives	300
Working Women's Protective Union	300
New-York Ear Dispensary	300
New-York Free Medical College for Women	300
Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind	1,000
Women's Hospital	1,000
St. Luke's Hospital	1,000
St. Barnabas House	500
Free Dormitory for Women	300
New-York Colored Mission	300
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls	3,000
Institution of Mercy, (Houston street)	4,000
Ladies' Society for Support of Widows and Orphans, St. Matthew's Church	500
New-York State Hospital for Diseases of Nervous System	1,000
St. Vincent's Industrial Home, Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue	500
The Society of St. Vincent De Paul of the City of New-York	1,000
Women's Aid Society and Home for Training Young Girls	300
Colored Home	1,500
New-York Free Dispensary for Sick Children	300
St. Joseph's Home, Nos. 207 and 209 West Fifteenth street	1,000
St. James' Industrial School	500
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen	500
Home for Incurables	500
New-York Diet Kitchen	750
Homeopathic Medical College for Women	500
Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church	900
New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	300
United Hebrew Charities of the City of New-York	500
Total	$100,000

A resolution was then adopted authorizing the Controller to issue bonds to the amount of $10,000 to liquidate claims and judgments against the City.

Controller Green moved that any balances remaining unexpended of the appropriations for interest on the City debt for 1873 be transferred to a like appropriation for 1874. He said that the surplus interest for 1873, amounting to $518,000, had been used for the same purpose this year, as provided by law, and the object of the resolution was to make the proceedings of the board regular.

Mr. Wheeler said he had received no notice of the matter when the estimates of 1874 were being made up.

Controller Green replied that all the facts relative to the amount of interest required were laid before the board. In revising the estimates in June, 1874, the board appropriated a sum for interest, which necessarily included the surplus for 1873, and the amount being a part of the interest account for 1873 was used for the same purpose in 1874. As the surplus was required to pay the interest, allowance was made for its use. He claimed that the board in making the revised appropriation for interest for 1874 so much less than the amount required, necessarily included the surplus. Mr. Green then read section 2, chapter 308 of the Laws of New-York for 1874, which justifies the use of such surplus funds. The section is as follows:

"And if it is found at the time when the estimate is made of the expenses of conducting the public business of the City of New-York for the next succeeding fiscal year, that there will be a surplus or balance remaining unexpended of any appropriation then existing at the end of the current fiscal year, such surplus may be applied to like purposes in the next succeeding year."

The Controller then repeated that he merely desired to have the transfer made so as to render the proceedings of the board regular.

Mr. Wheeler replied that he would give the matter some consideration before voting for the resolution, and the board then adjourned until to-day.

ARREST OF A DISHONEST CLERK.

About three weeks ago Capt. Irving, of the Detective Office, received information from Messrs. Carhart, Whitford & Co., wholesale clothiers, at No. 422 Broadway, that they were continually missing goods from their establishment, and were satisfied that they were being robbed by some one in their employ, but by whom they could not determine. The case was placed in the hands of Detective Dusenbury, of the Central Office, who, after investigating the matter thoroughly, became satisfied that George Dallas, a young clerk in the employ of the firm, was the guilty person. The movements of Dallas were watched, and he was arrested yesterday in an express office in Canal street, as he was about shipping a package of property stolen from his employers to "William Morse, Agent of the American Express Company at Schenectady." He was locked up at the Central Office, and will be taken to court to-day. It was ascertained that Dallas had sent a large number of packages from the express office in which he was arrested to the address given above, and the complainants state that they have probably lost $10,000 worth of goods during the past three months.

KELLY'S LIBEL SUIT.

Argument in the libel suit of Ex-Sheriff Kelly against Nelson J. Waterbury, on the motion to strike out portions of defendant's answer as impertinent and scandalous, and to make other portions more definite and certain, the commencement of which has already appeared in THE TIMES, was continued yesterday, before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Nelson J. Waterbury, the defendant in the case, resumed his argument in opposition to the motion. At the conclusion of his address Ex-Judge Porter followed on the same side. When the hour of noon was reached and the call of the regular calendar for the day became necessary, Judge Donohue said he was willing to hear the argument renewed at 2 P. M., after the calendar had been disposed of, but counsel asked that the case stand over until 10 o'clock this morning. This was assented to by the court, and at the hour named Ex-Judge Porter will resume his argument.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union	79	300 North-western	46¼
400 do.	79⅛	200 do.	46⅜
300 do.	79⅛	300 do.	46½
300 do....b3.	79⅜	400 do.	46⅜
500 do.	79⅛	400 do.	46¼
900 do.	79	200 do....s3.	46
20 do.	79⅛	100 do.	46⅛
400 do....b3.	79	600 do.	46¼
300 N.Y.C. & Hudson	101¼	1600 do.	46⅜
50 do.	101	200 Tol. & Wabash	19½
100 Erie Railway	27½	200 do....c.	19⅜
300 do....b3.	27½	200 do.	19⅝
100 do.	27⅜	300 do....s3	19¼
300 do.	27¼	300 do....c.	19⅜
200 do....c.	27⅜	1100 do.	19½
200 St. Paul	36⅞	600 do....c.	19½
300 do.	36⅝	200 do....c.	19⅜
200 do.	36½	200 do.	19¼
100 Mich. Cen.	83	500 do.	19⅛
1000 Pacific Mail	36½	1200 do.	19
500 do....b3.	36½	100 do.	18⅞
400 do.	36⅜	200 do.	18¾
200 do....c.	36⅜	500 do.	18⅝
1500 do....s3.	36½	1000 do.	18½
100 do....b3.	36⅝	800 do.	18⅝
100 do.	36¾	300 do.	18½
200 do.	36⅜	300 do.	18⅝
100 do....b3.	36⅞	500 do.	18⅝
1100 Union Pacific	34¾	200 do.	18¾
1200 do.	34⅞	200 do.	18⅞
2600 Lake Shore....c.	80¾	500 do.	19
1200 do.	80¼	300 do.	19⅛
300 do....b3.	80¼	300 do.	19¼
200 do....s3.	80⅜	300 do.	19⅛
300 do....s3.	80½	100 do.	19
500 do.	80⅜	100 do.	18⅞
1500 do.	80¼	100 do.	19
100 do....s3.	80¼	100 do.	19⅛
1100 do....s2.	80⅛	100 Del., Lack. & W.	109
200 do....b3.	80⅜	300 Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
400 do....s3.	80⅜	200 do.	31¼
600 do.	80½	200 do.	31⅜
100 North-western Pf.	60¼		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62....b.c.	114⅜	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....b.c.	118¼
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118¼	55,000 U.S. Cur. 6s	118
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....b.c.	122	10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	115
1,000 do.	121⅞	13,000 do.	115⅛
500 do....small.	121¾	4,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C....s3.	115
		6,000 do.	115⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.	97¾	500 P.M.S.S. Co. b.c.	36¾
4,000 do.	97⅝	400 do.	36⅞
3,000 Ten. 6s, o., x.C.	58	300 do....b3.	36⅞
5,000 do....n., x.C.	58	100 do....s3.	36¾
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st b60	24	200 do.	36⅞
		800 do.	36¾
5,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d.	101½	700 do.	36⅞
4,000 G. West. 2d.	62	200 do....c.	36⅞
2,000 Erie 2d.	100	200 do....s3.	36⅞
14,000 Long Dock B.	101	20 U. S. Express	62¼
500 L. Shore D. bds.	98¼	100 do.	62
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	101½	100 Erie R. b.c....s3.	27⅜
3,000 O. & M. con.	98	500 do.	27½
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds.	96¼	200 do....s3.	27⅝
4,000 U. Pac. R.R. 1st.	93	300 do.	27⅜
1,000 do.	93⅛	500 do....b3.	27⅜
10,000 U. Pacific S. F.	78½	100 U. Pac. R.R. b.c.	35
1,000 do.	78⅞	700 do.	35⅛
21,000 do.	79	400 do.	35
6,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	110	800 do.	34⅞
		50 do.	34¾
2,000 N.Y.C. 1st, c.	116	1300 do....s3.	35
3,000 Al. & S. 1st	108	300 do....s3.	35⅛
5,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st.	107½	50 do.	35¼
10 Del. & H. C....b.c.	117	200 do....s3.	35
100 N.Y.C. & H. b.c.	101⅜	300 Cleve. & P. R. g'd.	88⅜
1100 do....b3.	101½	120 N.J. Cen. R.R. b.c.	107½
100 do....c.	101⅜	100 Chi. & R.I. b.c....b3.	101¾
20 do.	101¾	100 do.	101⅝
100 do.	101⅝	800 Tol., W. & W....b.c.	19¼
10 do.	101⅞	550 do.	19
300 West. U. Tel. b.c.	79⅛	500 do.	18⅞
500 do....b3.	79¼	600 do.	18¾
200 do.	79⅜	100 do.	18⅞
200 do.	79¼	15 do.	18½
300 do.	79⅛	100 do....s3.	19
400 do.	79	100 do.	19⅛
100 do.	79⅛	100 do....c.	19¼
100 do.	79⅜	100 do.	19⅜
200 do....s3	79¼	400 do.	19¼
20 Mich. Cen. R. b.c.	82½	100 do....s3.	19⅛
1100 L.S. & M.S. R. b.c.	80½	100 do.	19⅜
500 do.	80⅜	100 do.	19¼
1800 do.	80⅜	100 do....s4.	19⅛
300 do....s3.	80¼	200 do.	19⅜
200 do.	80⅛	1200 C. & N.W. R. b.c.	46¼
100 do.	80⅜	600 do.	46⅜
500 do.	80¼	300 do.	46½
1400 do....s3.	80¼	800 do.	46⅜
3600 do.	80	100 do....s3.	46¾
400 do.	79⅞	600 do.	46½
1000 do.	80	100 do.	46¼
200 do.	80⅛	400 Chi. M. & St. P. b.c.	36¾
100 do.	80¼	500 do.	36⅝
500 do....s3.	80¼	800 do.	36¾
900 do.	80¼	200 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	57
100 do.	80⅛	200 Del. L. & W. b.c.	109¼
300 do....s3.	80¼	100 N.Y., N.H. & H.	133
500 do....b3.	80⅛	100 Mor. & Es....b.c.	95⅞
700 do.	80⅜	200 do....op'g.	96⅛
3600 do.	80½	400 O. & Miss. b.c....b3.	31½
900 do.	80⅛	300 do.	31⅝
2000 do.	80⅛	400 do....s3.	31⅜
1500 do.	80⅛	200 do....c.	31⅝
100 do....s3.	80⅜	100 do....b3.	31⅜
300 do.	80¼	100 do.	31½
50 do.	80½	200 do.	31½
500 do.	80¼		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 U.Pac.S'k'g F'd.	79	200 Lake Shore....s3.	80¼
100 West Un....s3.	79⅛	200 do....c.	80¼
100 do.	79⅛	800 do.	80¼
200 Pac. Mail....b3.	36⅞	900 do....s3.	80⅛
200 do.	36⅞	1000 do.	80⅛
200 N.Y.C. & Hud....s3.	101⅝	500 do.	80¼
500 do.	101⅝	200 do.	80⅜
300 Tol. & Wab.	19⅛	500 do.	80⅜
100 do.	19¼	20 Mich. Central	82½
300 do.	19⅜	200 North Western	46½
1500 do.	19½	200 do.	46⅝
200 Del., Lack. & W'n.	109¼	115 New-Jersey Cen.	107½
300 Ohio & Miss.	31½	100 Rock Island	101¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	121	$3,500 U. S. 6s, R., '81.	118½
		34,000 U. S. 10-40 R.	115⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	122	9,500 U. S. 10-40 C.	115⅛
		10,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C.	113⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, o. ex. c.	58	10 Del. & H. Canal	117
3,000 West. Un. Tel.	100	20 do....b.c.	117
2,000 C. Pac. G. Bs.	96½	1100 West. U. Te. b.c.	79⅜
25,000 Un. Pac. 1st b30	93½	500 do.	79¼
5,000 do.	93⅜	100 do.	79⅛
7,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L.G.	89¾	400 Harlem	128
38,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	79⅜	100 Mich. Cen.	82
2,000 Chi., R.I. & P. 7s.	108¼	10 Ill. Cent.	99½
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C.	89	100 do....b.c.	99
4,000 T. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.	67	200 Chic. & N.W....b.c.	46⅜
		1000 do.	46⅜
1,000 B., C.R. & M. 1st.	49	100 do.	46¾
25,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.	109	900 do.	46⅞
8,000 Mor. & Es. 7s '71.	100	100 do....s3.	46¾
4,000 N., C. & St. L. 1st.	86	100 do....s4.	46¾
5,000 N. J. C. 1st. C.	103	100 do....s3.	46⅝
20,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d.	81½	600 do.	46⅝
3,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d.	101½	200 do.	46¾
5,000 Mich. So. 2d.	100½	800 do....b3.	46¾
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	101½	100 do.	46⅝
1,000 Long Dock B.	101	100 do.	46½
100 Canton Co.	59	100 do....s10.	46⅝
22 U. S. Ex.	62	100 do.	46⅝
1000 Pac. Mail....b.c.	37	100 C. & N.W. Pf....b.c.	60½
600 do....b3.	37⅛	700 Union Pacific b.c.	35
100 do.	37⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts. G.	88½
100 do.	37	100 N. J. Cent.	107½
100 do.	36⅞	100 do....b.c.	107½
100 do....b3.	36⅞	100 Chic. & R. I. b.c.	101¾
600 N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	101⅝	100 C. M. & St. P. b.c.	36¾
200 do.	101½	200 do.	36¾
100 Erie....b.c. s3.	27⅜	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	57
100 do....s3.	27¼	200 Del., L. & W....b.c.	109¼
800 do.	27½	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G. b.c.	93¼
700 do.	27½	300 T. W. & W....b.c.	19⅝
900 L. S. & M. S. b.c.	80½	500 do.	19½
1000 do.	80⅜	500 do....s3.	19⅝
100 do.	80¼	100 do.	19⅝
500 do....s3.	80⅛	100 do.	19¾
500 do....s60.	79¼	900 do.	19⅞
300 do.	80⅛	100 do.	19¾
1820 do.	80	100 do.	19½
100 do....b4.	80	100 do.	19⅝
500 do.	79⅞	100 do.	19⅝
60 do.	80	30 Chi., B. & Q. b.c.	108¼
1400 do.	79¾	500 Ohio & Miss. b.c.	31¾
980 do....s3.	79¾	400 do....s3.	31⅝
100 do....s10.	79⅝	100 do.	31⅝
100 do....b3.	79⅞	100 C., C. & I. C. b.c.	9¾
500 do.	79¾		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	93⅛	300 North-west....b3.	46¾
10,000 do.	93⅜	200 do.	46¾
2500 West. Union	79⅛	300 do....b3.	46⅞
200 do....b3.	79⅜	500 do.	46⅞
600 do.	79½	1500 do....b3.	47
600 do....b3.	79½	1400 do.	47
800 do.	79½	300 do.	47⅛
100 U. S. Express	61	200 do....s3.	47
200 Pacific Mail	36⅞	200 do.	47⅛
400 do....b3.	37	2700 do.	47¼
400 do.	36⅞	700 do....b3.	47¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. b3.	101¾	100 North-west. Pf.	60¾
5 Mich. Central	82½	100 C., C., C. & Ind.	68½
100 Erie Railway	27⅜	200 Rock Island	101¾
400 do....b3.	27½	100 do....s3.	101¾
400 do.	27½	100 St. Paul	36¾
400 do....s3.	27⅛	600 do.	36⅝
200 do.	27⅜	300 do.	36⅞
100 Union Pacific	35	1000 do.	37
100 do.	35⅛	100 do.	37
500 do.	35¼	100 do....b3.	37⅛
1200 Lake Shore	79¾	100 do.	37¼
100 do....b3.	79⅞	400 do.	37⅜
100 do....s3.	79⅞	400 do....s3.	37⅜
200 do....b3.	80	100 do....b3.	37½
500 do.	80	600 Toledo & Wab.	19⅝
900 do....s3.	80	800 do.	19¾
500 do....s60.	79¼	700 do.	19⅞
1800 do.	80⅛	100 Ohio & Miss....b3.	31¾
700 do.	80¼		

TUESDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day was dull and irregular, and, with the exception of Lake Shore and Wabash, without any special features demanding extended notice. Lake Shore during the morning attracted considerable attention, in consequence of the uncertainty prevailing as to whether or not the Directors, who were in session at the office of Commodore Vanderbilt, would declare a dividend. In the afternoon it was announced that a dividend of 3¼ had been declared, payable Feb. 1, out of the proceeds of the business, for the six months ending with the 31st inst. From the statement laid before the board, it appears that the receipts of the Company from July to Jan. 1, part of this month estimated, were $8,575,675, operating expenses and taxes, $5,478,432, leaving net, $3,097,243. The interest on funded debt, dividends and guaranteed stock, and leases of other roads, amounts to $1,486,860, leaving $1,610,383. Deducting from this the amount of the dividend 3¼ per cent. on the capital stock, there is left on hand as surplus, only $2,272. The statement produced rather an unfavorable impression on the street, the stock declining upon its publication from 80¼ to 79⅝. There was much comment at the smallness of the surplus left after the dividend. Outside of Lake Shore the most attractive stock to speculators was Wabash, which, opening at 19½, declined to 18½, the lowest point touched by the stock in ten years. The decline, however, was not maintained, the closing price, 19⅞, being the highest of the day. The business transacted in other stocks was light, and there were no marked fluctuations in prices.

The gold speculation was slightly weaker at the opening, when sales were made at 111¾@111⅝ against 111¾@111⅞ at the close of business yesterday. The price soon advanced to 111⅞, and at the close sales were made at that figure. On loans of gold 2@4 ℔ cent. was paid for carrying, but late in the day balances were lent free of interest. The Customs receipts to-day were $137,000. Sterling exchange was steady on a limited business. The nominal rates were unchanged, and actual business is still at about $4 85½ for bankers' sixty-days sterling, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for demand. The London advices to-day were without special significance, Consols and American securities remaining firm. The former closed at 91⅞ for money, and 92 for the account, an advance of ⅛ per cent.; a similar improvement was noted in United States 5-20s. To-morrow is fortnightly settling day at the London Stock Exchange. The rate of discount in the open market is 5¼ ℔ cent. for three months' bills. Government bonds continued firm with the business somewhat below the usual average. Prices were well maintained, however, 1867s coupons selling at 121⅞@122, 1865s new coupons at 121, new 5s at 113⅞, and currency 6s at 118. State bonds were unchanged, except for Missouri 6s, which declined a fraction. There was a brisk demand for the leading railroad bonds, and in some cases an advance was established. New-York Central Firsts rose to 116, the highest point yet attained. Fort Wayne Firsts sold at 110, Albany and Susquehanna at 108, Harlem Firsts at 109, New-Jersey Central Consolidated at 103, Rock Island 7s at 108¼, and Chicago and Alton Firsts at 107½. Both Central and Union Pacific Bonds were higher, the former selling at 96¼@96⅜, and the latter at 93@93⅜ for Firsts, 89¾ for Land Grants, and 78½@79⅜ for Sinking Funds. A sale of Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, was reported at 67.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101¾	101¼	3,300
Harlem	128	128	400
Erie	27½	27¼	5,300
Lake Shore	80¾	79⅝	48,200
Wabash	19⅞	18½	22,100
North-western	47¼	46	23,600
North-western Preferred	60¾	60¼	400
Rock Island	101¾	101¾	1,100
Fort Wayne	93½	93¼	120
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37½	36½	6,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	57	57	200
Pittsburg	88½	88⅜	500
Delaware, Lack. & Western	109¼	109	500
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½	420
Michigan Central	83	82¾	200
Illinois Central	99½	99	200
Union Pacific	35¼	34¾	7,900
C., C. & Indiana Central	9¾	9¾	100
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾	31¼	4,100
Western Union	79½	791	2,800
Pacific Mail	37⅛	36½	11,500
United States Express	62¼	61	300
Total sales			149,640

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DECEMBER 29.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	113¾	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	122	122
American Gold	111⅞	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½	$4 85½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¼	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	101¾	101¾
Pacific Mail	36⅝	36⅞
St. Paul Common	36¾	37⅜
St. Paul preferred	57	57
Western Union	79⅛	79⅜
Union Pacific	34¾	35¼
Lake Shore	80⅝	80¼
Toledo and Wabash	19¾	19⅞
Northwestern Common	46¼	47¼
Northwestern Preferred	60¼	60¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	109	109¼
New Jersey Central	107	107½
Panama	114½	114½
Erie	27¼	27½
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅜	31⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	9¾	9¾
Harlem	127⅝	128

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117⅞	118⅛	5-20s, 1867, r.	118¼	118½
Sixes, 1881, r.	118¼	118½	5-20s, 1867, c.	121⅞	122⅛
Sixes, 1881, c.	122⅛	122¼	5-20s, 1868, r.	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, r.	114⅛	114⅜	5-20s, 1868, c.	121⅞	122¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	114⅛	114⅜	10-40s, r.	115	115¼
5-20s, 1864, r.	115¾	116¼	10-40s, c.	115	115¼
5-20s, 1864, c.	116¼	116½	Fives, 1881, r.	113⅝	113¾
5-20s, 1865, r.	117¾	118¼	Fives, 1881, c.	113¾	113⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	118¼	118⅜	C. Pac. G. bds.	96¼	96½
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	117¼	117½	W. Pac. G. bds.	87¾	88
5-20s, 1865, n.c.	121	121⅛			

The Sub Treasury disbursed in coin $1,061,000 for interest and $190,000 for called bonds. The payments by the Treasury on account of January interest amount thus far to $5,045,000.

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$63,778,159
Currency balances	2,330,859
Gold exchanges	5,843,134
Gold balances	807,802

The day's business at the Gold Exchange covered:

Gold cleared	$34,183,000
Gold balances	1,245,279
Currency balances	1,397,841

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

Gold receipts	$651,362 00
Gold payments	2,032,999 93
Gold balance	47,888,534 40
Currency receipts	1,228,666 74
Currency payments	1,330,348 05
Currency balance	45,814,994 47
Customs	137,000 00

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	39	N. C. 6s, old, Jan. & Ju.	23
Alabama 5s, '86	38	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	23
Arkansas 6s, funded.	20	N.C.N.C.R. Jan. & Ju.	50
California 7s	114	N.C., N.C.R. Apr. & O.	50
Connecticut 6s	107	N.C., do. Cp. off Ja. & J.	35
Georgia 6s	80	N.C. do. do. off Ap. & O.	35
Georgia 7s, new bs.	91	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	15
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	86	N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	15
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.	102	N. C. new bds., J. & J.	12½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.	102	N.C. new bds., A. & O.	12
Kentucky 6s	102	Ohio 6s, '75	99
Louisiana 6s	25	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Louisiana 6s, new bs.	25	Ohio 6s, '86	103
La. 6s, new fl't'g d't.	21	Rhode Island 6s	104
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	21	South Carolina 6s	30
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	25	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	26
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	25	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	26¼
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.	25	S. C. Fund. Act, '66.	26¼
Michigan 6s, '78-'79.	104	S.C.Ld. C., '89, J. & J.	26
Michigan 6s, '83	104	S.C.Ld. C., '89, A. & O.	26½
Michigan 7s, '90	103	S. C. 7s of '88	26
Mo. 6s, due in '76	102	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	7¼
Mo. 6s, due in '85	102	Tennessee 6s, old	78
F'd'g bs., due in '94.	94	Tenn. 6s, old, ex.C.	57¾
L. bs., due '81 to 91, in.	97	Tenn. 6s, new bns.	78
Asylum or U., due '92.	94	Tenn. 6s, new, ex.C.	57½
N. Y. Reg. Boun. L.	105⅛	Tenn. 6s, new series.	57¼
N. Y. Coup. B. L.	108⅝	Virginia 6s, old	35
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	110	Vir. 6s, new bds. '66.	38
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	110	Vir. 6s, new bds. '67.	37
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	110	Vir. 6s, Con. bds.	55¾
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '91	113	V. 6s, ex. matd. Coup.	54
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	110	Vir. 6s, Defd. bds.	11
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.	110		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	108	Quin. & Tol. 1st '90.	50
Alb. & Susq. 2d	102¼	Cleve. & Tol. new bds.	100
Alb. & Susq. 3d	99	Clev., P. & A. new bds.	98½
Bost'n H. & Erie 1st.	23¾	Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	101
B., H. & Erie, guar.	8	Buf. & Erie new bds.	100¼
B., C.R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	48	Buf. & St. Line 7's	100
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	47	Kal. & W. Pigeon 1st.	85
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	100½	L. Sho. Cons. Coup 1st	103⅛
Joliet & Chi. 1st.	108	L. Sho. Cons. Regd 1st	100
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	85	Mar. & Cin. 1st M'g.	103½
St. L. Jack. & Chi. 1st	97	M. S. 1st 8's 1882 S. F.	111
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	113⅜	M. J. So. 1st M. 7's	30
C., B. & Q. Con. M. 7s.	105¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6's	100½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108¼	N. Y. Cen. 6's, 1883	97½
Cen. R. of N. J., 1st C.	102¾	N. Y. Cen. 6's, 1887	97¼
Cen. R. of N. J., Con. C.	103⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6's Sobscn.	94
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	108	N. Y. Cen. 7's, 1876	102
M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3 10, P. D.	93	N. Y. C. & H. 1st M. C.	115⅝
		N. Y. C. & H. 1st M. Reg.	112½
M. & St. P. 7s, G. R. D.	84	H. R. 7's 2d M. S. F. 1885.	106
M. & St. P. 1st, La. C. D.	90	H. R. 7s 3d M., 1875.	101
M. & St. P. 1st, M. H. & D.	75	Har. 1st M. 7's Coup.	109
		Har. 1st M. 7's Reg.	108½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	82	No. Mo. 1st Mortgage.	86½
M. & St. P. 2d	76½	O. & Miss. Con. Sg. Fd.	99
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103	O. & Miss. Consol.	98
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	99	Cen. P. Gold bonds.	96¼
Chi. & N. W. Con. B.	89¾	C. P. San Joaquin B'ch.	82¼
Chi. & N. W. C. G. B.	81¼	C. P. Cal. & Ore. 1st.	84¾
Galena & Chic., Ex.	103½	C. P. S. A. bds.	107
Galena & Chic., 2d.	101½	Western Pacific bds.	87
Win. & St. Peters, 1st.	75	Union Pac. 1st bds.	93⅛
Win. & St. Peters, 2d.	65	U. P. Inc. past due.	90
C., C., C. & I. 1st. 7s S. F.	104	Union Pacific S. F.	78⅞
Del., Lack. & W., 1st.	101	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.	90½
Del., Lack. & W., 2d.	106½	P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	101½
D. L. & W., 7s, Con.	106½	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	109¾
Morris & Essex, 2d	104	C. & P. Cons. S. F.	102½
M. & E. Bds. 1900	94	Cleve & Pitts. 2d	101¼
M. & E. Construct'n.	96	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	97
Erie, 1st, Extended	102	C., C. & I. C. 2d	25
Erie, 1st, Indorsed	102	R., W. & O. Con. 1st.	92
Erie, 2d, 7s, 1879	100	St. L. & I. M. 1st	99½
Erie, 3d, 7s, 1883	99¾	St. L. & I. M. 2d	71
Erie, 4th, 7s, 1880	96½	Alton & T. H. 1st	106
Long Dock Bonds	101	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	90
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	87	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	73
B., N.Y. & E., L. bds.	87	Belle. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.	95
H. & St. J. Land Gts.	104	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80½
H. & St. J. 8s, Convert.	89	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	69¼
Ill. Cent. 7 per ct., '75.	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	86½
C. F. & Minn., 1st	85	T. & W. 1st, S. L. D.	66
Ind., B. & W., 1st	46	Toledo & Wab. 2d	63
M. S. 7 per ct., 2d	100¼	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	48
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 per ct.	104¾	Gt. Western 1st '88	80
C. & Tol. Sink. Fund.	104½	Gt. Western 2d '93	61½

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	146	Mechanics'	135
American Exchange	113	Merchants'	117
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Merchants' Exc.	99
Central National	100	Metropolitan	131
Chatham	132	New York	121
Chemical	1500	Ninth National	97
City	300	North America	95
Citizens'	125	Pacific	160
Commerce	118	Park	137
First National	200	People's	137
Fourth National	96	Phœnix	96½
Gallatin National	130	Republic	104
German American	90	St. Nicholas	109
Market	115	Union	130

The January interest of the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid as usual at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., the financial agents of the road.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1875, on $3,000,000 of Missouri State Bonds, known as the "Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," and $1,200,000 bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the Bank of North America.

The Irving Savings Institution will pay interest on all sums entitled thereto on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January by the Bank of Commerce.

Coupons of the following bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William street, New-York: Chicago and Alton Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds, Joliet and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Preferred First Mortgage Bonds, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

The Coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1875, upon the consolidated bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company.

The National Bank of Commerce of New-York has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ℔ cent.*, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875.

The American Exchange National Bank will receive sealed proposals up to the 9th prox., for the whole or portion of $1,000,000 7-30 bonds of the City of Cincinnati. These bonds, redeemable in 1902, are part of a loan for $10,000,000, authorized by the City of Cincinnati for the construction of a railroad from that city to Chattanooga, Tenn. Up to the present $2,700,000 of these bonds have been taken, and are now selling at 103 and interest. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid should the subscriptions exceed the amount called for.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ $1,000,000

MUNICIPAL BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF CINCINNATI

ARE OFFERED FOR SALE

in coupon bonds of $1,000 and $500, bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. interest, payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year at the American Exchange National Bank in New-York.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI of a line of railway from said city to Chattanooga, Tenn., the income of which is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati.

THE FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE CITY IS PLEDGED FOR THE PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN, AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF CINCINNATI IS REQUIRED BY LAW, ANNUALLY, TO LEVY A TAX SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST AND PROVIDE A SINKING FUND FOR THE FINAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

$2,700,000 of this loan have been heretofore issued, and the bonds are now selling at 103 AND INTEREST.

EACH PROPOSAL will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment.

FULL PAYMENT may be made and the bonds delivered on Jan. 20, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than March 1. In case of deferred payments, a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

ALLOTMENTS will be made at the earliest possible day after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid should the total bids exceed the amount now offered.

The total indebtedness of the City of Cincinnati was, on Oct. 17, 1874	$9,599,500
And its entire debt after the issue of the whole of the present loan will be about	16,000,000
The property owned by the city is valued at	20,000,000
The property assessed for taxation in 1873 was	180,926,390

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
No. 128 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1874.

This Bank will receive sealed proposals for One Million Dollars 7-30 Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, redeemable in 1902—principal and interest payable at this Bank—in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened Jan. 9, prox., at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE S. COE,
President American Exchange National Bank.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,221 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 3,043 head, or 179 cars, against 240 cars for the same time last week; the market, on account of an extraordinarily light run, opened at strong ¼c.@⅜c. advance on last week's prices; there was a fair attendance of buyers, who were reluctant to pay the advance demanded by owners; about 1,000 head were disposed of; sales 600 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 812 to 1,386 ℔s., at $4 25@$6 62½; 350 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,061 to 1,336 ℔s., at $5 25@$6 50; 250 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 900 to 1,225 at $4@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts thus far this week, 3,000 head, against 8,000 head for the same time last week; market not fairly opened, but prices have advanced on last week's rates for Western Sheep; no Canada stock in the yards, the run of that grade being about over for this season; the only sales reported were 700 head Western Sheep, ranging from 91 ℔s. to 95 ℔s., at $5 10@$5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day only 100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,600 head, against 11,600 head for the same time last week; the market was dull and slow; Yorkers, $6 75@$7; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 15.

WATERTOWN, Dec. 29.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 347 head. Owing to the light supply, butchers were desirous to secure a few head to make out their complement for the week. Although the market for Meat is weak, several lots of very nice Northern Oxen were sold at ¼c. advance from the last figures; sales of choice at $10 75@$11; extra, $10@$10 50; first quality, $9@$9 50; second quality, $8 50@$8 50; third quality, $5@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,407 head. Dealers were a little stiff on prices for Sheep, and butchers paid, with reluctance, 7c. for good flocks, which was an advance of a full ¼c. ℔ ℔. Sales of Sheep, in lots, at $2 75@$4 each; extra, $4 50@$6 25.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Cattle active, firm, and unchanged. Receipts, 2,600 head; fair to choice shipping Steers, $4@$5 75; extra do., $6 25@$6 75; shipments, 1,300 head. Live Hogs active and firm. Estimated receipts, 14,000 head. Prices range from $6@$7 20 for common to extra, bulk of sales being to packers at $6 75@$7; shipments, 2,000 head. Sheep active and firm. Receipts, 1,800 head; prices range from $4 75@$6 50 for good to choice.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet, weak, and lower; No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 2 do., 89¾c., cash or January; 90⅞c. February; No. 3 do., 84c.@84¼c.; Rejected, 78½c.@79c. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed Old, 80c.@80¼c. cash; 71c.@71¼c. May; New, 65½c. cash; 65⅝c. January; 66c. February; Rejected, 60½c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 53¼c.@53½c. cash; 52½c. January; Rejected, 47½c.@48c. Rye steady; No. 2, 98½c.@99½c. Barley firm and in fair demand for fresh; dull for others; No. 2 Spring, $1 22@$1 23½, according to location; No. 3 Spring, $1 10@$1 15. Dressed Hogs steady at $7 70@$8 15. Pork steady at $18 90, cash; $19 20, February; $19 50, March; closing quiet; sellers at above quotations. Lard steady at $13 05, spot; $13 25, February. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 97c. On the call of the board Wheat was firm at 91c. February. Corn higher; old, 82c. Pork unsettled; $18 80, cash; $19 15, February. Lard offered at $13 05, cash; $13 25, February. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 87,000 bushels; Corn, 86,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged; little doing. Wheat a fraction higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05¼@$1 05¾; No. 2 Spring, 87½c. bid. Corn quiet and unchanged; new, 64c., on track; No. 2 Mixed, 66c.@67c., in elevator. Oats firm; No. 2, 56c.@58½c. Barley dull; Iowa Spring, $1 17½@$1 20. Rye dull at $1. Whisky quiet at 97c. Pork nominal at $19 50, cash; $19 75, March. Dry-salted Meats nominally firm; Shoulders held at 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib 8 des, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; buyers at 6½c. for Shoulders, 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 9¾c. for Clear Sides. Green Hams, 10c.; Pickled do., 10¼c. asked; Shoulders, 7¼c. Bacon flat. Lard nominal at 13c. Live Hogs firm; all sold; Packers, $6 50@$6 90; Extra, $7@$7 25. Cattle unchanged and in light demand; good to choice native Steers, $4 50@$6 25; inferior to fair Butchers', $2 50@$3 25; common to prime Texan, $2@$3 75. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 13⅝c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 28@$1 30; No. 2 do., $1 25@$1 26; No. 3 do., $1 20; No. 1 Red Western, $1 24; No. 2 do., $1 21@$1 22; No. 3 do., $1 15@$1 16; Rejected, $1 10; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 28; Amber do., $1 30@$1 35; White do., $1 20@$1 35. Corn dull, except Dry; White scarce and wanted; White Southern, 77c.@83c.; Yellow do., 78c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 83c., in elevator, 75c.@78c., on track. Oats dull and heavy; Southern, 63c.@65c.; White Western, 64c.; Mixed do., 63c. Rye dull at 97c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—Sales of 40,000 ℔s. Shoulders, partly cured, at 6¾c.; 40,000 ℔s. Old Sides, partly cured, at 9½c.; fully cured Shoulders, 7¼c.; fully cured Sides, 9¾c. Bacon, Hams, and Lard unchanged. Western Butter dull; choice Tub, 30c.@32c.; Rolls, 28c.@30c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee strong, quiet, unchanged. Whisky nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 94½c.; No. 2 at 90¼c.; January, 90¼c.; February, 91¼c. Oats firmer; more active; No. 2 in store, 51½c. Corn firmer and higher; No. 2 Mixed in store, 66½c.; New, 63½c. Rye entirely nominal; No. 1 in store, 97c. Barley weak; moderately active; No. 2 Spring in store, $1 29; No. 3 do. nominal, at $1 12½. Provisions easier. Pork—Mess held firmly at $19, cash; $19 25, February; $19 50, March; Prime Mess nominal, $16 50; Extra Prime, $13 75. Hams—Sweet Pickled, 10½c.@11¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6½c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10½c., boxed. Lard—Prime firm; Steam-rendered, 13c.; Kettle-rendered, 13⅝c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,700 bbls.; Wheat, 24,400 bushels; Corn, 61,200 bushels; Oats, 17,500 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 7,600 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 10,500; Barley, 400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $4 75@$5 25; Bakers', $5 25@$5 50; Amber, $5@$5 50; White, $6@$6 50. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 14@$1 16; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White, $1 24@$1 26. Corn dull and lower; sales of New High Mixed on the track at 78c.@79c.; No. 2 Old Western at 85c. Oats nominal; Western held at 56c.@57c. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley steady; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 34@$1 38; two-rowed State, $1 30@$1 35. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 40@$1 45. Dressed Hogs, 8½c.@9c. Provisions unchanged.

TOLEDO, Dec. 29.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 10¼; January, $1 10¾; No. 1 Red, $1 12@$1 12½; No. 2, $1 09½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 08. Corn dull and declining; High-mixed, 69½c., cash and January; December, 69¼c.; February, 71c.; May, 75½c.; old High-mixed, 78c.; Low-mixed Dayton and Michigan, 68¼c.; old Low-mixed, 72c.; old, no grade, 70c. Oats steady; No. 2, 56½c.; Michigan, cash and December, 56½c.; White, 58½c. Clover-seed, $5 65. Dressed Hogs, $7 75@$8 25. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 52,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Flour quiet and weak; Superfine, $3 75@$4; State, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 50@$6 25; High Grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 20@$1 23; White, $1 30@$1 40. Rye, $1. Corn quiet and weak; New Yellow, 80c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 83c.@84c. Oats weak; White, 64c.@65c. Provisions declining; Mess Pork, $20@$20 50. Lard steady at 13¾c.@14¼c. Whisky, $1 01. Petroleum—Refined, 11½c.@11⅝c.; Crude, 8¾c. Clover-seed, 8c.@10c. Butter quiet; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 40c.@42c.; prime Western, 33c.@34c.; choice Western Rolls, 30c.@32c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs easy; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 29c.@30c.; Western, 28c.@29c.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 29.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and nominal; Red, $1 08@$1 10. Corn dull at 70c.@71c. Oats firm at 60c.@62c. Rye steady at $1 09@$1 10. Barley unchanged. Butter dull. Pork steady at $19. Lard firm; Steam, 13¼c.; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. Bacon steady and unchanged. Green Meats held higher; but little doing. Whisky firm at 95c. Live Hogs active and firm; receipts, 4,000 head; common, $6 50@$6 80; fair and medium, $6 90@$7 10; good Packing and Butchers', $7 15@$7 40; bulk of sales at $7 10@$7 30; pens cleared.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye, $1 10. Pork firm and in fair demand at $20. Bacon quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½c. Bulk Meats irregular, with advancing tendency; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; keg, 15¼c. Whisky dull and declining.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 600 bbls. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22; Extra White Michigan, $1 40. Corn steady at 90c.@92c. for Low and High Mixed. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1 48@$1 50. Corn-meal, $38 for Bolted, $37 for Unbolted, ℔ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn weak; Low Mixed, 71c.; High Mixed, 72c.; Ears, on track, 67c.@68c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 9c.; Legal Test, 10c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Bacon—None in the market. Hogs, $6@$6 70; receipts, 1,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 29.—Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady at 34c. Resin quiet and steady at $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Tar quiet and steady at $1 65.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
80	Arnott vs. B. N. Y. & Erie R. R. Co.	170	Van Volkenburgh vs. McNiff.
88	Isaacs vs. Seligman &c.	209	Knapp vs. Bonestiel.
91	Youngblood vs. Board of Assessors.	224	Wood Mach. Co. vs. North-western Nat. Ins. Co.
105	Heatherton vs. Heatherton.	228	Baker vs. Nogel &c.
128	Devlin &c. vs. Devlin.	238	Gill vs. Guardian Savings Instn.
161	Bainy vs. Lyddy.	234	Hornickel vs. Cahn.
		235	Winship vs. Winship.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Thursday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 4, 1875.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., and Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

This court will meet on Monday, Jan. 4, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Brown, robbery.	Daisey Jackson, grand larceny.
Robert Murray, burglary.	William King, grand larceny

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Peugnet vs. Dietz, Lawton vs. Mozer, Messmore vs. Black; motions granted.

The People, &c., vs. Central National Bank; granted; memorandum.

Loughlan vs. Mathews et al.; motion denied.

Sheppard vs. Dietz; motion granted.

May vs. Palihee; motion granted.

Ralli vs. Stokes, Libby vs. Libby; motions denied.

First National Bank vs. Exchange Bank; judgment granted.

Matter of the guardianship of McConnell; order granted.

Cloud vs. Kimond; motion granted.

De Junge vs. Aaronson; motion denied.

Jones vs. Jones, Flewry vs. Noelke, Munster vs. Seligman, Packer vs. Nevins; motions denied.

Matter of Townley; order granted.

Matter of Ingraham; motion denied.

Matter of Wilzinski; motion denied.

Schlosser vs. Lichtenstein; receiver appointed.

Taylor vs. Roche; memorandum.

Hoffman vs. Merrill; order granted.

New vs. Anthony; inquest opened; costs to plaintiff to abide the event. Cause to be placed on calendar first Friday of January, 1875.

Roemmelt vs. Schoener; reference ordered.

Murphy vs. Dickinson et al.; order granted.

Matter of Market Insurance Company; memorandum.

McLean vs. Schwarzwalder et al.; motion granted.

Munster vs. Seligman; motion granted.

Munster vs. Seligman; motion denied.

Culkin vs. Kuhne; motion denied.

Noble vs. Nevin; motion granted.

Hopper vs. Hopper; order granted.

Pool vs. Bissell; motion granted; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Green vs. Bates; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Johnston vs. Johnston; motion granted as to tenth subdivision of complaint.

Sanxay vs. Hassard et al.; the defendants Hassard are estopped by their certificate from making the defense of usury, the preponderance of testimony being that the plaintiff had no knowledge of the usury; judgment for plaintiff; the plaintiff's attorney will prepare findings.

Schmaier vs. Griswold; demurrer to the whole answer overruled; demurrer to matters set up as counter-claims sustained.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Lord vs. Reeder; decree and findings with Equity chars.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DON GIOVANNI, (Italian Opera)—Miss Emma Albani, Mlle. Moresi, Signor Debassini.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Wetherby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MME. L'ARCHIDUC—Miss Emma Soldene and Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THREE RED MEN—THREE DWARFS—LOAN OF A LOVER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—JACK AND JILL (Christmas Pantomime.)

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c.

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NOTICE.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

The investigation before the Congressional subcommittee into Pacific Mail affairs seems to be a strange business. The common story now is that RUFUS HATCH has more to do with directing the course of the inquiry than anybody else. And yet he, of all men, should be the very last—except STOCKWELL—to be placed in a position where he can be allowed to prompt the committee. A correspondent—whose name we are authorized to give up—states this morning that HATCH was himself mixed up in the subsidy scheme. HATCH'S object appears to be to show that the $750,000 withdrawn from the company was wasted in stock-jobbing enterprises, not spent in lobbying purposes. Even if he succeeded in this, he would only prove that the shareholders had been robbed. But he thinks the subsidy would be saved. If the investigation is diverted from its true object in this manner, Mr. RUFUS HATCH would laugh in his sleeve, but there would be one more great scandal for the Republican Party to face in 1876.

The evidence taken before the committee yesterday shows that false entries were made in the books of the Pacific Mail Company, and that all kinds of double-dealing went on which must be incomprehensible to straightforward business men, and still more so to the general reader. The one thing certain is that the shareholders in the company have been ruthlessly plundered right and left. STOCKWELL, being absent, has at present to bear the responsibility of it all. It seems a very neat arrangement, but we doubt whether it will stand forever. Mr. JOHN ROACH, the ship-builder, testifies that he knew nothing whatever about the subsidy until it had passed. And, of course, RUFUS HATCH knows nothing.

We constantly receive fresh proofs of the activity of the new Boss, JOHN KELLY, in our local affairs. This man holds no office, and yet he seems to be behind pretty nearly everything that is done. He has lately been attempting to influence officers of justice in a way which it may be necessary to describe on some future occasion. The facts which have been laid before us prove that KELLY is besotted enough to follow, step for step, the tactics of the old Tammany Ring, even to the attempt to suborn or intimidate the press. He has concocted one little scheme for our benefit, in which Mr. WICKHAM was to have been used as his dummy. We may plainly inform Boss KELLY, for his own advantage, that he will burn his fingers at this game; his predecessors and tutors tried it on, and did not make much out of it. KELLY may depend upon it that what the combined Tammany Ring dared not do in 1871 he will find it hard to accomplish in 1875. But let him try by all means. He seems to be destined to bring the Democrats to ruin in this State before two years are over, and it is not our business to prevent him.

Up to the end of November, the receipts from Internal Revenue were about $43,800,000. For December, it seems that the receipts will be between eight and one half and nine millions of dollars. Striking an average on the latter estimate, the Internal Revenue receipts for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, will be about fifty-two and a half millions of dollars. The estimate for the year calls for a total of one hundred and five millions of dollars, and there is obviously nothing in the returns for the first half of the year to discourage the expectation that this sum will be forthcoming. The receipts from Customs for the month are less than those for December last, but it would appear that the Customs receipts for the six months ending Dec. 31, will exceed eighty-two millions of dollars. The estimates for the year call for one hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars. The lesson to be drawn from these figures is that while the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury are likely to prove very nearly accurate, they are not likely to be exceeded. The estimated deficit in the sinking fund of twenty-two millions of dollars is, therefore, almost certain to be an actual one, and Congress cannot too soon devote its attention to providing against that deficit.

We print to-day some highly interesting details of the scientific observations of the transit of Venus as made at the Hawaiian Islands. This report is the first which has reached this country from any of the places to which observing parties were sent, except the meagre statements from more distant points, by telegraph. It has special interest on this account, and the details will be read with great attention by all who have followed the preliminary reports heretofore published. As a part of this fascinating chapter of scientific adventure, the account of the concluding portion of the voyage of the *Swatara*, herewith published, will be found entertaining reading. The glimpses given of the wild desolation of the subantarctic region, where one of the American parties was left, are not at all attractive; but the story of the cruise is a real novelty.

Additional details of the burning of the *Cospatrick* only increase the horror of that disaster. The fire seems to have spread with such rapidity that the vessel was burning from end to end before a half hour had elapsed after the flames were discovered. Of course the five hundred people on board—for there was nearly that number—were readily panic stricken; and it will strike the reader as being an awful thing that only two boats, carrying thirty persons each, got away from the ship. These staid by the burning vessel from the midnight of Nov. 17 until the 19th, when the wreck sunk. Out of these sixty persons only five lived to tell the tale of their woes and sufferings. No such calamity as this has been known in many years.

At the reception given by the Manhattan Club last evening the speakers were very successful in finding "how not to do it." They made absolutely no revelation of that great mystery, the policy of the Democratic Party. They said a good deal about what the Republican Party had done and had omitted; they told the club what a beautiful and hopeful thing it was for the Democracy to again possess a modicum of the places which they had thought were to know them no more forever; they expatiated—to a very cold audience, we are bound to say—on the merit of Mr. TILDEN in his Herculean and unaided efforts to destroy the Tammany Ring; but they utterly neglected to say anything about what the Democratic Party can be expected to do. They cannot blame the public much if it infers that the party does not itself know.

THE FINANCE BILL.

A strong effort is being made by the Democratic papers to defeat the Senate Finance bill, and some opposition to it is offered by a few Republican journals, which, for the most part, think Congress should go further than the bill goes. So far as the Democratic papers are concerned, their opposition to the measure amounts to little more than partisan clamor, and can very readily be accounted for. They do not wish the bill passed because, as far as "hard money" is concerned, it "takes the wind out of their sails." They know well enough that their party is badly divided on the financial issue. They know that with the House of Representatives in their possession they could hardly expect to do more than the Senate bill provides for. They could not, in all probability, force their party men into anything beyond fixing a date for resumption, and if it had been left to them to do that, we may be sure they would have crowed tremendously about it. Now that the Senate bill does just as much as they could have done, it shuts them up. They have seen the trump card, which they had hoped was in the pack, played by the Senate, and likely to be accepted by the House, and they have nothing to do but to cry out that the card is an absurdly low one, and will not take anything. Congress can very well afford to ignore this outcry, or to consider it only so far as it shows them what their opponents are afraid of.

As to the arguments employed against the bill, they should be considered with reference to what the bill is expected to accomplish. Its title declares that it is "to provide for the resumption of specie payments," and the provision it makes is to instruct the Secretary of the Treasury on and after Jan. 1, 1879, to redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on presentation, and, in order to prepare for that resumption, he is authorized to use the surplus revenues and to borrow money on the bonds authorized in the act of July 14, 1870. To us it seems perfectly plain that an advantage over any previous bill is afforded us by this bill. We have the definite declaration of the Government that at a fixed date the notes shall be paid in coin. When that declaration shall have passed upon the statute-book, there will be but two things possible with reference to it. It must either be broken or preparation must be made to carry it out. We do not believe that it will be broken. We have no fear that the Republicans, if they are in power, will attempt to break it. We do not believe that the Democrats, if they are in power, will dare to do so. If the Government should continue to be divided—a very improbable contingency—a little more doubt might exist, but not much.

If the pledge is not retracted by act of Congress, then one of two things will happen: either the course of affairs will be such that the greenback will approach par in gold, or else, if the premium on gold should advance from some cause now unseen, the volume of the greenbacks would have to be reduced. It is probable that the first result is what would come to pass. As we have already pointed out, the tendency of an extension of business would inevitably be to bring the greenbacks constantly nearer to coin. And this is a process which hastens itself. Because, when it has passed a certain point, it becomes an object for those receiving the coin interest of the Government bonds to invest it in greenbacks, and to hold the greenbacks till they shall have reached par. This is but an example of the many forces which will probably be called into action by the passage of the Finance bill, all tending to bring about a specie basis. The passage of the bill would be likely to invite the investment of foreign capital, since such capital would have the incentive of its probable increase in value as the time approaches when specie payments are to be resumed.

These are practical considerations in favor of the bill. But behind them all lies the controlling fact that it is the best that can be got. The objection of the sincere resumptionists, that it does not accomplish enough, is based on a perfectly sound view of what the country needs, but it is to the last degree impracticable. We grant, as Senator SHERMAN granted in his admirably clear and sensible explanation of the bill, that it is not all that could be desired. That would be an excellent reason for rejecting it if we could get anything more or better. But unless we can do that—and we cannot—we had better take this. We all know that every form of action that is now suggested as better than the Senate bill was presented to Congress last session—to the same Congress, let us remember—and was rejected in every case by a heavy majority. What can be the good of rejecting what we can get for the sake of something better which we cannot get? We should be like the unfortunate man who, hanging on the edge of a bridge over the water, let go to get a better "hold."

THE BEECHER CASE.

On the whole, the public are rather sick of the Beecher case. They will not believe that it is to be tried until the jury is impaneled, the case opened, and the witnesses in process of examination. Thus it happens that the displays of legal ingenuity which have marked the preliminary stages of the case have scarcely received the attention they deserve. When Messrs. SHEARMAN and TRACY established a new rule of judicial practice in dealing with proofs of connubial infidelity, people merely remarked that it was one reason the more why the Beecher case should never come to trial. Now that Messrs. PRYOR and BEACH have succeeded in convincing the General Term of the Brooklyn City Court that this rule has no bearing upon the peculiar circumstances of the case under discussion, people are merely interested in the result in so far as it is likely to hasten the submission of all the bewildering and contradictory mass of evidence in the Beecher case to the ordeal of judicial discussion.

While the preliminary debate over the kind of evidence admissible in the case of TILTON *vs.* BEECHER has had no practical effect on the conduct of the case itself, its importance in settling some very curious and delicate points of legal procedure may compensate for the time which has been wasted over it. All the public care to know, however, is that the Court of Appeals decided that the General Term of the Brooklyn City Court was in error in supposing that it had no power to grant the petition of the defendant for a bill of particulars; that it was left within the discretion of that court to grant the bill asked for; that in the exercise of that discretion one of the Judges of the City Court did make an order for a pretty stringent bill of particulars, and that, in the exercise of the same discretion, the colleagues of that Judge, speaking as the General Term of the City Court, reversed that order, and declared that the case was not a proper one for demanding a detail of the dates and places at which were committed the offenses alleged in the complaint. It seems beyond all question that no appeal can be taken from this decision. In reversing the former decision of the General Term, the Court of Appeals expressly stated that it ruled on the question of law only. If the denial of the bill of particulars had originally been placed on the ground of inexpediency, instead of on the ground of want of power, the Court of Appeals would have had no jurisdiction in the premises.

Yesterday's decision of the General Term may, therefore, be accepted as final, and there seems no possible reason why the case should not go to trial on Monday next. We rather think that, apart from the equities of the case, Mr. BEECHER may be congratulated upon the prospect of going to trial with his accuser's case untrammeled by any of the limitations which Judge McCUE'S order would have imposed upon it. We have never believed that the major portion of the so-called "evidence" on which this case was tried in the newspapers would stand the ordeal of being weighed and discussed in a court of law. We have never doubted that the ordinary rules of evidence would exclude a very large portion of the rather loose statements on which it was possible, in a totally irregular discussion, to establish a certain presumption of Mr. BEECHER'S guilt. Unless the prosecution has certain evidence to produce of which the public know nothing, there can be but one opinion about the result of the trial. No jury acting under the instructions of a judicial tribunal, and under the influence of a searching legal discussion of the weight of evidence, would be likely to convict Mr. BEECHER on any such array of alleged facts as has been presented to the public. It is premature to discuss the question of Mr. BEECHER'S complete vindication. We do not see that any court of law can settle that. But it is obvious enough that the relative completeness of Mr. BEECHER'S vindication will depend very largely upon the opportunity afforded his assailants of exhausting their entire case. So far, therefore, as the decision of the General Term permits them to do that, it is as much a gain to Mr. BEECHER as it is to the prosecution.

THE ERA OF MORAL POLITICS.

The death of Mr. GERRIT SMITH recalls to those of us who had reached maturity at the time of its progress, the most tempestuous period in the history of American politics—the period of the anti-slavery excitement. Of the voters at the last election, a large proportion knew only of that bitter contest by reading or hearsay—from the reminiscences of their elders who participated in the religious, moral, and political discussion that grew out of the controversy. When we remember that the Fremont campaign occurred eighteen years ago, and that since then a generation of voters has come up, with new issues to occupy their thoughts, we shall see that the old anti-slavery era is for hundreds of thousands of our most intelligent voters, both North and South, a thing of the past, and the leading figures in it are known only by name. Yet, at the time of its progress, we none of us expected to live to see its end. The controversy of to-day is no longer as to the right or wrong, the public benefit or public injury, of the system of slavery. Those questions are as completely settled and relegated to the domain of issues tried and finally adjudicated by the court of last resort as those which arose between us and England as to the stamp tax, or even the right of trial by jury or popular representation.

But when Mr. GERRIT SMITH was in his prime, there was no word of reproach more dreaded by individuals and parties than that of "Abolitionist." It was even worse than the cry of "Infidel" in the Middle Ages, or in the days of the early Puritans. The party that could not successfully defend itself from the very suspicion of abolitionism was doomed to almost as utter failure as would now overtake a "free-love" or agrarian party. The Republican Party carefully abstained from identifying itself with the Abolition movement. It declared against the extension of slavery into the Territories, against the insult to the moral sense of the North involved in the Fugitive Slave law; but it expressly disavowed either the purpose or the right of interfering with the "peculiar institution," as slavery was called in those days, in the Slave States themselves. An out-and-out Abolitionist, twenty or twenty-five years ago, even in Boston, was usually socially ostracized. Publicly he was liable to be mobbed, and privately he was avoided as a pestilential fellow. The mass of the intelligent public looked on men like WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILSBURY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, GERRIT SMITH, OWEN LOVEJOY, and JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS as social firebrands. Even JOHN P. HALE, one of the most genial of men, full of humor and popular qualities, did not escape. Those were days when Capt. RYNDERS, with his renowned "Empire Club," patriotically broke up Abolition meetings at the old Tabernacle on Broadway—one of the very few places in New-York where the hated little band of men and women could meet; when WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON was arrested in Boston; when the office of the Boston *Commonwealth*, newspaper, the abolition organ, was barricaded against the raging mob; when soldiers surrounded the Court-house there to aid Commissioner CURTIS in enforcing the Fugitive Slave law in the case of the escaped negro BURNS; when WILLIAM CRAFTS, who had run away from slavery with his nearly white wife, assuming the part of her servant, fled from Boston under cover of the night and with the assistance of humane people, both Whig and Abolitionist; when not a single newspaper of high standing, and great influence was directly on the side of the Abolitionists; when *Uncle Tom's Cabin* maddened the South and provoked the censure of even Northern pulpits; when the Divine origin and Biblical support of slavery was argued by certain Northern clergymen; when the trade and commerce of New-York was almost unanimous against stirring up the subject of the "peculiar institution;" when a "nigger's" appearance anywhere near a Tammany meeting meant a broken head, if not an ornamented lamp-post; when, in fact, to be an Abolitionist involved a depth or stubbornness of conviction and a moral courage that few men possessed.

We do not pretend to sit in judgment on the men or the opinions of that day. The conservative feeling of the country was doubtless grounded in a sense of justice as real as that which fanned the bitter hostility to slavery and slaveholders of the professed Abolitionists. The people of the North did not love slavery; as a whole they hated it, and winced under foreign criticism based on it, which they could not satisfactorily answer; but they held the Constitution in religious veneration, dimly foresaw the terrible result of the controversy, and argued that national safety and prosperity lay in rigidly obeying the mandates of the Constitution, and gaining such amelioration of the evil as was possible, by compromise and conciliation.

Looking back at those days, we cannot fail to duly honor the early Abolitionists for their self-sacrificing devotion to their cause. Their sphere was that of moral teachers—social agitators—and therein they did a good and lasting work. The moral sense of the country needed arousing, and it was their function to perform that task. Their methods of curing the evils they pointed out were not generally of much more practical utility than that which led JOHN BROWN into his wild crusade, but like that, they contained the seed which bore fruit in measures that ultimately accomplished their object. The out-and-out Abolitionists contributed of their numbers scarcely one practical legislator to aid in the orderly solution of the grave questions between North and South; yet they formed a band of men who will always stand among the most renowned of the champions of human rights, and they did a grand work in stimulating the moral sense of the American people.

THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The prevention of cruelty to children is certainly a subject which cannot fail to engage the attention of every humane person. The recent meeting of the society organized in this City to prevent such cruelty shows how strong is the interest already taken in this important matter by men and women of influence and reputation, and how necessary some combined effort to protect children against meanness, rapacity, and brutal tyranny has become. The men or women who deliberately maltreat helpless and unoffending persons of tender years, or who compel them to hard and degrading lives of crime and beggary, certainly merit very severe punishment; but they rarely, save in exceptional cases, receive it. The facts are not often clearly enough exposed to bring down upon the heads of the offenders the punishment justly merited. Parents who have learned, by a long course of brutality, to treat their offspring as though they were alien slaves, rather than their own flesh and blood, escape scot-free because their children will not testify against them. Societies, formed for the purpose of gathering riches by inciting troops of unfortunate boys and girls to beggary and crime, in many cases still so well conceal their practices that they have not been brought into court. The whole country was indignant when the tyranny of the Italian *padroni* over the unhappy little street musicians was exposed; and the scoundrels who grew rich on the proceeds of the labor of the half-fed and ill-clad tiny serfs would have had short shrift had they persisted in their traffic. But there are many equally mean and contemptible villainies practiced upon children, which are as yet untouched by the law, and a society devoted to the protection of children would doubtless do much to bring the offenders to justice.

There is no one whose observation has been so limited that he cannot remember some case of the maltreatment of children. No village, no hamlet is so small that it does not furnish occasional instances of this sin; no city so well policed or blessed with so many humane societies that it completely represses this crime, rightly regarded as one of the most detestable in the black calendar. The magic pen of genius has cast a terrible reprobation upon all who have sinned against childhood. VICTOR HUGO, in his wonderful chapter on the child-stealers and the *Comprachicos;* DICKENS in a hundred chapters of his score of touching romances, and dozens of other great writers, have held up the offense as one meriting condign retribution. The nature which cannot be moved to compassion and charity for confiding and unsuspecting childhood, has been so brutalized that nothing but the shock of severest punishment can redeem it. It seems almost incredible that woman should now and then, under the influence of drink or because of other degradation, be guilty of such fiendish brutality toward her own offspring that their lives are not safe in her charge. One can, at first, utterly refuse to believe that people exist who are low and mean enough to habitually starve, kick, and pound boys and girls who cannot defend themselves. Yet there are plenty of such persons in all our large cities, and so long as they feel themselves secure against a rigid investigation into their conduct, they will continue to gratify the promptings of their perverted natures. Nothing but a clearer definition than we now possess of the "rights of children" can secure all the needed good results.

It is well known that great numbers of children who are "bound out" or apprenticed suffer from the tyranny of coarse and unfeeling employers; and that, when those children are poor and friendless, they are made many times the victims of actual barbarity. They do not get food enough to eat; their comfort, or progress in anything tending to elevate them, is never regarded at all; and they crawl up to manhood and womanhood without having had an hour of pure happiness in their lives. A society which—by its influence rather than by direct interference, because many cases might not be within the jurisdiction of courts—could remedy such a condition, would, do a highly necessary work. A society in which ladies of culture, refinement, and wealth should give their cordial and earnest co-operation in the work of protecting, encouraging, and instructing children who have no parents or homes, and who now know only the false friendship of heartless task-masters, would be a credit to any city or State. And such a society seems now to have been formed in our midst, and we hope its efforts will be well directed, and that great good will result from them.

GERRIT SMITH AND THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An error occurs in your admirable obituary notice this morning of Gerrit Smith, which, though commonly entertained, still is an error. It is the statement that Mr. Smith refused to sit out the night session of the House of Representatives when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was successfully forced through it. The fact is, that though it was universally his habit to withdraw from night sessions for the reasons you give, the importance of resisting this measure induced him to remain on this occasion, and to record his vote against it. We would not trouble you with this note of explanation were it not that Mr. Smith felt sensibly during his life the injustice of this charge, and which, upon occasion, he successfully refuted. It is not intended, be assured, in complaint or remonstrance, but simply as an explanation upon which, if considered by you of sufficient authority, you may in some appropriate manner correct the mistake. The one of us, Charles D. Miller, Mr. Smith's son-in-law, participated some years ago in collecting the records which attest Mr. Smith's presence in the House and vote against the bill, and the other, Mr. Cochrane, his nephew, was personally cognizant of the proofs of the fact.

Very truly yours,
JOHN COCHRANE,
CHARLES D. MILLER.

No. 60 CLINTON PLACE, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1874.

STURGIS EXPELLED FROM THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Chicago Board of Trade to-day reopened the ballot-box for the reception of votes on the question of expelling W. N. Sturgis for unmercantile conduct, the voting upon which was stopped Nov. 24 by an injunction. The result of the entire ballot showed 651 votes for expulsion, and 279 against. Sturgis will take the case to the Supreme Court.

THE COLORED CITIZENS OF OBERLIN ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The colored citizens of Oberlin, Ohio, held a meeting this evening, and adopted resolutions protesting against the passage of the Civil Rights bill as reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and against all legislation admitting unjust discrimination toward any class of citizens; praying Congress to pass the Senate supplementary Civil Rights bill, which passed the Senate last session, or one equally comprehensive. A committee was appointed to send a copy of the proceedings to their Representative in Congress.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Don Giovanni" is to be represented at the Academy of Music, this evening. Mlle. Albani is to sing in Mozart's immortal work, and as she has not yet been heard in it, the occasion will be considered as invested with particular interest. Nor should it be forgotten that the rendering of "Don Giovanni" is to be the last but one in which Mr. Strakosch's artists will take part previous to leaving for Baltimore. Friday they will perform "Aida," the recital being the farewell effort of the present brief season. A gala audience may be looked for to-night, and we hope to be allowed as agreeable anticipations for day after to-morrow, as the final entertainment of the week comes closer to us.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

An English version of Offenbach's very newest opera, called "Madame l'Archiduc," was represented at the Lyceum Theatre last evening. This work was played for the first time in Paris about eight weeks ago, and in the brief period of two months the management of the Soldene Troupe secured a piano score, had it arranged for orchestra, and caused the libretto to be translated. About eight days ago the rôles were distributed, and last night, as mentioned above, the libretto and the music were made known to the public. The performance would have done credit to everybody concerned had it been prefaced by a dozen rehearsals; under the circumstances its briskness and smoothness were really remarkable. It is agreeable to say that it was successful, for so large an audience as the announcement of the recital of "Madame l'Archiduc" brought together, and so much laughter and appplause as it called forth, have not for a long while been seen or heard at the Lyceum. We have no intention of reviewing the piece act by act. Its story appeared in these columns Sunday, and its recapitulation on the stage may be characterized as reminding one vaguely of that of "La Périchole." That an adaptation based upon a full French acting copy would show that the authors deserve a good deal more praise than can be awarded them after a hearing of the English setting of their principal ideas we do not for an instant doubt. But it is only fair to say that the incidents in "Madame l'Archiduc" are cleverly connected, and that many of them are decidedly amusing, even as presented at the Lyceum. The music, in which the charm of the work dwells, is thoroughly Offenbachian. It has not the distinction of Lecocq's—we leave aside the question of orchestration, for Offenbach is not responsible for that of "Madame l'Archiduc" as we are privileged to listen to it—nor is it impressed with any evidence of originality, but it is graceful, flowing and vivacious, and much less noisy than many of his earlier scores. There is nothing, it should be noted, very sentimental in the new opera bouffe, but it abounds in merry *couplets*, to the piquant themes of which the words lend the significance one expects in achievements of this sort. Opera bouffe, we may here observe, comes decidedly nearer to the truth of nature than compositions of the higher order, and the text and notes, united, are intended to possess a meaning such as more ambitious composers than either Offenbach or Lecocq do not usually trouble themselves about attaining. In "Mme. l'Archiduc" these highly expressive passages are numerous, and the eloquence imparted to them by clever singing and—in some cases—by clever acting, has capital results in respect of entertaining the spectators. The whole company are concerned in the new piece. Miss Emily Soldene has a rôle in which the chances to sing and dress are plentiful. Mr. Beverley has a part to which he is unusually well-fitted, and Mr. Marshall, who personates *The Archduke*, turns his opportunities to such advantage, that hilarity prevails from the moment of his entrance to that of his leave-taking. The remaining personages of importance are assigned to Misses Robson, Vesey, and Roberts, and to Mr. Charles, and there is the familiar background of pretty faces and forms, and bright costumes. Although "Madame l'Archiduc" is to have but four additional recitals, we may have occasion to revert to its excellences with greater minuteness than is now possible. We hope, if we do, that we shall not have to mention, as at present, that at two or three points of the opera the language and situations are suggestive to absolute nastiness. The fact may not have been apparent at a hurried rehearsal, but it was quite clear yesterday, and "Madame L'Archiduc" can dispense with the few lines we refer to, in our judgment, without at all shortening its career. We remind the reader that the stay of Miss Soldene and her associates in this City ends with this week, and that the sale of seats for the representations of their successor, Mrs. Rousby, is to begin this morning.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Monday evening Mr. Halliday's dramatic version of "David Copperfield" was produced at this theatre, especial interest being added to the entertainment by the appearance of Mr. George Fawcett Rowe as *Wilkins Micawber*. Mr. Rowe has made the part his own, and although his delineation of the character may now and then be taxed with a slight exaggeration, it is certainly amusing, vivid, and consistent. Mr. Rowe, too never forgets that *Micawber* was a gentleman at heart, in spite of his little weaknesses and eccentricities, and he succeeds in thoroughly identifying himself with the personage, and in carrying the sympathies of his audience with him from the beginning to the end of the play. It would be very difficult to avoid laughing over *Micawber's* pecuniary and domestic troubles, as portrayed by Mr. Rowe, or feeling a glow of triumph at his circumvention and final exposure of *Uriah Heep's* villianies. The alternation of defeats and victories, and the ultimate triumph, we have only to add, while followed with unswerving interest, were accompanied by hearty applause. Mr. Rowe has not as efficient support at Booth's as he merits. Mr. Warde's portrayal of *Peggotty* was good in parts only; and Mr. Weaver appeared ill at ease as *Ham*, and was quite unable to transform himself into the shame-faced youth of the novel. Mr. Rockwell, as *Steerforth*, only had to "look" the character, and succeeded in so doing, but we can only say of Mr. Leclercq, that as *Uriah Heep* he elicited a good deal of laughter, though we cannot express admiration of the methods employed to reach this end. A word of commendation can be bestowed upon Miss Mary Wells' *Betsy Trotwood* and Miss Granger's *Little Em'ly*. The record will be complete when we say that the drama is illustrated with fine and appropriate scenery, conspicuous among the sets of which is a view of Canterbury Cathedral by night. "Little Em'ly" may be seen throughout this week.

CANAL STATISTICS OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The annual statement of the live stock trade in this city for 1874 shows the receipts of cattle to be 504,594 head; sheep, 783,800 head; hogs, 1,258,600 head; and horses, 21,936 head. The shipments were 468,921 head of cattle, 687,000 head of sheep, 1,258,600 head of hogs, and 20,730 head of horses. The total estimated value of the receipts of cattle, sheep, and hogs is $54,482,185. The following is the canal commerce for the season, 1874: Amount of tolls, $1,196,470 37; number of boats cleared, 7,643; number of arrivals, 7,652; shipments—49,182 barrels flour, 21,672,048 bushels wheat, 16,418,841 bushels corn, 2,754,945 bushels oats, 133,000 bushels barley, 104,754 bushels barley-malt, 80,081,776 feet lumber, 79,610 tons staves, 70,834 tons miscellaneous; total shipments, 1,448,172 tons; average number of boats that cleared daily during the season, 35; average number of boats that arrived daily during the season, 35.

ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN MAYOR IN NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—The election at Newburyport to-day for Mayor, in place of Cushing, elected and declined, resulted in the choice of Hon. B. F. Atkinson, Republican, over Eliphalet Griffin, Democrat, by forty-six majority in a total vote of 1,352. The contest was very spirited and a full vote was cast. The Republicans are jubilant over the result.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

VOYAGE OF THE SWATARA.

Continued from First Page.

were up, and it was roofed in. At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 13, the party finally left the ship, a number of the officers accompanying them to take a last look at the station. At 4 P. M. the good-bys were all said, and an hour later our anchor was up, and the Swatara was steaming slowly down the sound. As she got under way, a salute of five guns was fired from her howitzers. The weather was finer than at any other time since our arrival, and the ten miles' run to the entrance of the Sound was soon accomplished. Just at dark we cleared the headlands and got fairly to sea, but for the sake of a good offing we continued to steam till 10 P. M., when the fires were allowed to burn out, and the ship was put under canvas.

For the first nine days of our passage the weather was cold, with frequent snow-squalls, and the wind was so high that we often had double reefs in our topsails. Of course, under such circumstances, the sea was very rough and the ship rolled heavily, making life on board as disagreeable as possible. On one occasion matters became so bad that we were actually pooped, but not dangerously. Toward night on the 22d of September both the wind and sea began to go down, and the next day the temperature, which had been ranging between 30° and 40°, rose to 50°. On the 24th the weather had become so fine that we crossed royal yards and set studding-sails for the first time since leaving the Cape of Good Hope. On the 26th it fell nearly a dead calm, and for the next four days we drifted along before the lightest of breezes, coming from such a quarter as to force us considerably off our course. At noon on the 30th we were within two hundred and seventy miles of Hobart Town, and, as there was coal enough in the ship to steam that distance, fires were lighted and the engines were started. The next morning found us off the southern end of Tasmania, with the land in full sight, and the water being as smooth as a mill-pond, our progress was very rapid. At 11 A. M. we entered D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and at 2:50 P. M. we debouched from it into the Derwent River. All the way up the scenery had been charming and our enjoyment of it had been heightened by the absolute perfection of the day, yet no one was sorry when, at 4 P. M. (Oct. 1) our anchor was dropped abreast of Hobart Town. We were all weary of the ceaseless motion of the sea, and glad once more to be able to set our feet on solid ground. W.

OBSERVATIONS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS BY THE BRITISH ASTRONOMICAL PARTY.

From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 12.

The long-expected celestial phenomenon has been most satisfactorily observed at this point; and the success of the eminent astronomers now residing here is a cause for rejoicing in this community. During the day there was a very general demand for broken panes of glass and bottles, which were smoked and held in readiness for looking at the sun at 3:30 o'clock, when the great celestial event was predicted to take place. The natives were as busy with their preparations for astronomical observations as the white foreigners. Little Kanakas were going about the streets with pieces of blackened glass in hand, for the purpose of looking, as they said, at the Hokulaa, the Morning Star, go through the sun, which they expect will be hereafter burnished with an increased solar splendor.

It was curious to listen to the remarks and speculations of natives whose savage fathers had never suspected this occasional moving spot on the great light of day. They knew that Lono, or Capt. Cook, the discoverer of these isles, had come to these seas to observe a star in the sun, and it had been predicted in his day that it should be seen again more than a hundred years afterward on this day, with the hour, and the minute, and the very second specified. And now there were ten thousands throughout these isles looking upward to prove the truth of this century-old prediction.

At a few minutes past 3, you could see everywhere in the streets faces looking upward toward the sun, with a piece of shaded glass in hand to screen his fierce rays from man's weak, yet ambitious, searching eyes. A minute or two elapsed, and no change in the dusky red ball above. Another minute gazing upward, and still no spot flecks the face of the sombre rubescent orb. Ha!—"aia la!"—there it is, cries one keen-sighted, close-watching Kanaka; and now we begin to see, a little to the right of the top or vortex of the sun, a slight dent or notch; and as we gaze on, the dent or spot enlarges, advances within the borders of the disc; and as the clearly-defined dark macula upon the ruddy plane is now distinctly seen by every eye, an enthusiastic native says, "Surely they who behold this were prophets, and Lono was a prophet."

But we must turn to where the real star prophets were at work, close to the beach, in the grounds known as Honokaupu, which will hereafter be designated as our "Point Venus." There, in astronomical huts planned and constructed with great care, and whose instruments are erected on solid, deep laid bases of masonry, we find the indefatigable Chief, Capt. Tupman, gazing sunward through a telespectroscope, while his co-observers, Mr. Nichol and Lieut. Noble, are watching the disc of the great luminary through their telescopes, and Lieut. Ramsden is making vigilant preparation with the photoheliograph to picture the path of the planet across the burning field of the sun. Lieuts. Clapp, Oldham and Shakspear of H. B. M. S. Scout, assisted the astronomers by recording the times, &c.

What a moment, and what a sense of responsibility for three thoughtful, studious men, who have to deal with a great crisis in a fraction of a second, while the audience of an enlightened, expectant world is sympathetically present! Faithfully the heavenly traveler comes, as first foretold by Kepler, and the Chief observes the first external contact of disc and disc at 3h. 7m. 1s., and Lieut. Noble at 3h. 7m. 3s., according to local mean solar time. The agreement is singular, but must be regarded as purely accidental. But this is not the crisis of greatest moment; it is when the perfect rounded orb of the planet is within the sun, and the edge of its disc at the moment of leaving the inner circle of the luminary indicates the internal contact, the most interesting point to be observed in all this transit phenomenon.

As the body of the planet was indenting the sun's rim, and advancing on toward immersion within its body, the Chief, who was now watching through a micrometer, saw the complete disc of Venus defined about thirty seconds before the actual internal contact was determined, and for a while he imagined he had missed the critical phase of the phenomenon; but this revelation of the complete circle of the planet, before actual internal contact had taken place, was owing to the effulgence of the corona or outer flame waves of the sun, which illuminated the whole surface of Venus some time before complete immersion—a phase of the phenomenon never observed before, and its detection on this occasion is due to the optical perfection of the telescopic instruments employed. Lieut. Noble could distinguish the complete disc of Venus fully five minutes before internal contact; and Mr. Johnson, observing at Waimea, on the island of Kauai, saw this complete disc no less than twelve minutes before the complete entrance of the planet.

This luminous presentation of the full round body of Venus, when still only partially across the sun's circle, was calculated to dazzle and deceive our astronomers; but like faithful watchers they neglected not one moment's observation, and as they scrutinized the advancing planet they discerned approximately the phase of internal contact, which the Chief recorded at 3h., 35m., 55.7s., and Lieut. Noble of 3h., 35m., 54.4s.

Ha!—now we take breath. The critical phase is passed and recorded, and new jewels of fact are added to the mighty accumulating treasury of human knowledge. We have delighted in the poesy of fancy, but here is the very poetry of figures to enchant and elevate the mind. We put our fingers on the stars as we do upon our pocket time-pieces. Little pigmy man sits in the centre of space and ventures to wind up and time the universe, to heft its gravity and measure every movement and limit of its momentum. * * * * *

But let us furl our opinion of fancy and return to the astronomical huts. We got the time of the planet and the sun, but we also wanted their pictures. We thought we had a capital day for a solar sitting; but it was in fact too fine. Too much glare and irradiation and too much atmospheric disturbance, especially in the wooden huts, so that the photographs of the planet taken with every vigilance and care by Lieut. Ramsden, represented it triangular, square, and elliptical, and everything but circular, and the value of the pictures depended upon the accurate form of the orb. The famous Janssen revolving slide unfortunately failed on account of the difficulty of pointing.

But, excepting this disturbance of the photoheliograph, all the observations of the astronomers at the Honolulu station were eminently satisfactory. The astronomical party at Waimea, Kauai, had also an excellent opportunity for observing the transit; but we regret to say that Prof. Forbes and Mr. Barnacle, at Kailua, Hawaii, should have been disappointed by a cloud at the critical phase of the contacts. But yet they were enabled to make many observations of value. The whole observation of the British expedition to these islands must be regarded as very successful, and the result must reflect honor upon the great and enlightened Government that provided for the expedition; upon the eminent Astronomer Royal, Sir George Airy, who planned it; upon the Chief Astronomer, Capt. G. L. Tupman, who so faithfully and minutely managed all its details, and upon all his assistants who have faithfully co-operated with him.

We must not close our report without a word or two in relation to our astronomers in the isles. Mr. C. J. Lyons, Government Surveyor, who is one of our best mathematicians, and has devoted much attention to astronomy, was an observer of the transit at Aliiolani House. Also, Capt. Daniel Smith, who calculates our tables of the sun's time and the moon's phases, and Mr. David Flitner, who has had some considerable experience in celestial observations, were observers of the transit at Waikiki, as was Mr. F. S. Pratt, another amateur, and their several times of the observation of internal contact were as follows: C. J. Lyons, 3h. 35m. 53s.; Capt. D. Smith, 3h. 35m. 54.8s.; D. N. Flitner, 3h. 35m. 58s.; F. S. Pratt, 3h. 35m. 53s.

In the time that is shown by Mr. Flitner's astronomical clock and between the mean of the times of these gentlemen and that of the astronomers at the observatory, there is, we understand, little or no difference.

DEMOCRATS REJOICING.

RECEPTION AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB LAST EVENING.

HON. SAMUEL J. TILDEN AND MAYOR-ELECT WICKHAM THE GUESTS OF THE EVENING—ADDRESSES BY MESSRS. BEDLE, INGERSOLL, HOFFMAN, PARKER, AND OTHERS.

The Manhattan Club, of this City, last evening tendered a reception to two of its own members—Mr. Samuel J. Tilden and Mr. W. H. Wickham, the Governor elect and Mayor elect, respectively. The invitations embraced prominent members of the Democratic Party, not only in this State, but in many others, and they were very generally responded to. It was the opinion of the officers of the club that it had never before succeeded in gathering under its roof so large a number of the leaders of the party with which the club is identified, and this opinion will be confirmed by a glance at the list, which we give below, of the more distinguished guests.

The spacious and elegant rooms of the Club-house were thrown open at an early hour, though the company was somewhat tardy in coming together. The speaking, which commenced only at 9:30, was not a very special feature of the occasion. Mr. Belmont, in his introductory remarks, avoided all but the most incidental reference to the questions of the hour, and contented himself with a humorous glorification of the club. He was sure that one of the most important elements in the success of Messrs. Tilden and Wickham was their membership of the Manhattan Club. He rejected the notion that it represented the "silk-stocking aristocracy" of the party. Far from it. It was Democratic and democratic as well. It welcomed all with open arms, and as its President he ventured to suggest that when Democratic cabinet ministers, diplomatists, Senators, Congressmen, &c., came to be chosen the experience of Messrs. Tilden and Wickham showed that membership of the club would be found a very valuable qualification for aspirants to possess.

Mr. Tilden, in acknowledging the compliment paid him in the reception, very adroitly and gently put to one side all effort at a set speech. He would not exhaust the patience of the club, which would soon be seriously tried by a certain document, which they, if no one else, were expected to read.

Mr. Wickham made some general allusions to "home rule and local self government," and then the speeches of the guests followed. They will be found below. The supper was a very fine one, and was heartily enjoyed, and the occasion was unquestionably a very pleasant one to all engaged.

THE GUESTS AND MEMBERS PRESENT.

Among those present were George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania; M. A. Osborne, of Connecticut, (New-Haven *Register*;) W. W. Hegeman, of New-York, (Poughkeepsie;) Judge Abbott, of Massachusetts; Gen. George W. Cass, of Pennsylvania; Hon. William T. Hamilton, of Maryland, (United States Senator;) Hon. George Northrop, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Gov. Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey; Hon. R. H. Waterman, of New-York; Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of New-York; Hon. William D. Bishop, of Connecticut; Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut; Hon. N. Holmes Odell, of New-York; Hon. Lorenzo Caryl, of New-York; Hon. Silas B. Dutcher, of New-Jersey; Peter Cooper, ex-Congressman Robinson, of Brooklyn; Hon. Samuel T. Benedict, of Schenectady, N. Y.; Hon. John K. Tarbox, of Massachusetts; Hon. Andrew E. Suffern, of Haverstraw, N. Y.; Hon. George M. Beebe, of New-York, member of Congress elect; Hon. William H. Ludlow, of New-York; Hon. Wheeler H. Bristol, of New-York; Hon. R. H. Marr, of Louisiana; Hon. Robert Gilchrist, of New-Jersey; Hon. W. S. Herndon, member of Congress, of Texas; Hon. De Witt C. Giddings, of Texas; Hon. Asa H. Willie, of Texas; Ex-Gov. James W. Throckmorton, of Texas; Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee; Hon. Charles James Faulkner, of Virginia; Hon. John E. Farnsworth, of Illinois; Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, of New-Jersey; Hon. N. W. H. Jarvis, of Connecticut; Gen. William B. Franklin, of Connecticut; Hon. C. N. Beach, of Connecticut; Col. E. L. Gaul, of New-York; Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Hon. Miles Ross, of New-Jersey; Hon. A. A. Hardenburgh, of New-Jersey; Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina; Judge Beardsley, of Connecticut; Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Hon. Philip Cook, of Georgia; Hon. James W. Miller, of New-York; Hon. Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont; Hon. John Powell, Member of Congress elect, (Towanda,) of Pennsylvania; W. W. Kingsberry, of Pennsylvania; Hon. John T. Hoffman, of New-York; Hon. William L. Learned, of New-York; Hon. Smith M. Weed, of New-York; Hon. John H. Bagley, Jr., of New-York; Hon. Stephen H. Hammond, of New-York; Hon. E. Smith Grant, of New-York; Hon. E. H. Hyde, of Stafford, Conn.; Hon. Charles Brodhead, of Pennsylvania; Hon. William Mutcheler, of Pennsylvania; Hon. A. G. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania; Judge Churchill, of Alabama; Col. Avery, of Georgia; Hon. Charles H. Winfield, Senator Morris, Hon. Obed Edson, Hon Saxton Smith, Hon. George Northrop, of Pennsylvania; Gen. C. M. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Hon. Orestes Cleveland, of New-Jersey; Hon. Leon Abbott, of New-Jersey; Augustus Schell; Judge Charles P. Daly, Judge Lawrence, Judge Curtis, William Butler Duncan, Ellwood E. Thorne, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Judge Donohue, Recorder Hackett, Judge Sutherland, Algernon S. Sullivan, Benjamin W. Gurney, Charles W. Brooke, John R. Dos Passos, and others.

THE SPEECHES.

REMARKS OF HON. AUGUST BELMONT.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, Mr. August Belmont endeavored to call the vast assemblage to order with not very great effect, and amid a good deal of confusion said:

We have met here this evening in order to testify our good feeling and great respect to two members of our club on whom the electors of this State and City have bestowed the two highest offices within their gift. In a few days Mr. Tilden will assume the functions of Governor of the State of New-York and Mr. Wickham will enter upon the equally honorable and arduous duties of Mayor of this great Metropolis. Our best wishes follow them to their new sphere of action, and we rejoice that the people of our State have chosen for their rulers two men who in such an eminent degree possess the patriotism, the sagacity, and the integrity so requisite in the exalted positions to which they are called. It is an additional source of pride and gratification to us, members of the Manhattan Club, that the Chief Magistrates of the Empire State and Empire City have been taken from among us, and I, for one, am very much inclined to believe that their being members of this club had a great deal to do with their unprecedented success. It is true that the eminent qualities of Gov. Tilden were in themselves a sufficient guarantee that the ticket headed by him was sure to win, but I doubt whether he could have achieved his victory by the overwhelming majority of over fifty thousand votes if he could not have pointed, as an additional claim for support, to his proud title of a member of the Manhattan Club; nor do I believe that even the well-earned popularity and sterling character of Mayor Wickham would alone have enabled him to overcome the combination of two opposing candidates but for his possessing the same enviable dignity. [Laughter and applause.] Our worthy Governor has lately in two admirable speeches admonished the young men of the Republic to their duty to take a more active part in politics. He has given them most excellent advice how to go to work in order best to serve their country and at the same time gain distinction for themselves; but it has occurred to me that in his teachings he omitted one most essential point in not telling them to become members of the Manhattan Club. [Laughter.] It may be that Mr. Tilden thinks this so self-evident an element for success that he did not deem it necessary to allude to it, but so many errors and fallacies have of late years crept into our social and political life that I consider it my duty to enlighten you on this subject. [Laughter and applause.] I wish particularly to impress the truth and importance of my assertion upon the many distinguished Democrats from different sections of the country who have honored us this evening by their presence. Among their friends and constituents, as well as in our own State and City, there will be many good and honorable men, old as well as young, who, encouraged by the sage teachings of Mr. Tilden, will be ready hereafter to give up the quiet and dignity of private station which they have been allowed to enjoy for the past fourteen years under the blessings of the Radical rule. I may be a false prophet, but I make bold to predict that there will be in 1876 numerous candidates for Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Ministers, Governors, Senators, members of Congress, Collectors, Surveyors, Postmasters, &c. [Great laughter.] Now it is evident that after the brilliant results in our own State the electors throughout the Union, as well as our next Democratic President, will then first look among the members of the Manhattan Club for the men to fill these different offices. We, the old members, are far from wishing to monopolize all these good things; on the contrary, we invite our Democratic brethren to share with us, ready to receive them with open arms. [Laughter and cheers.] We have been called the Silk Stocking Aristocracy of the Democratic Party, but we are nothing of the kind. We are good Democrats, gathered under this hospitable roof for the promotion of the best interests of the party and the country, and I am convinced that the beneficial influence of our association will be felt every year more powerfully and become more widely spread. [Applause.] In introducing to you the distinguished speakers who will have the pleasure of addressing you to night, let me say that most cordially do we welcome you our pollitical brethren and guests from all parts of the Union, who have done us the honor to wear to-night the badge of our club, which, in short, is this: Free social interchange of political opinions the surest means of forming a harmonious and progressive Democracy.

MR. TILDEN'S REMARKS.

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden said: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Club: I desire to remove a slight doubt which seems to exist in the mind of my friend the President of this club, by saying that beyond all question he was one of those young men whom I addressed on a former occasion. [Laughter.] I therefore don't deem it necessary to say that he should belong to the Manhattan Club because he as well as the others to whom I referred to a large extent have already fulfilled that pleasing duty. Thanking you for the kindness of your greeting, I must beg to remind you that in a very few days there will appear a document, which it will be the peculiar duty of the members of the Manhattan Club, distinguishing themselves from the rest of the community, to read. [Laughter.] You will therefore appreciate the prudence with which I do not run the risk of exhausting your patience on this occasion. I remember when Silas Wright made his first communication to the legislative bodies of this State he was in Canada, and as he wrote it sheet by sheet and sent it down to Albany to be printed, he little conceived how many of these sheets should be required, or how much material they should form when they came to be printed, and when it came out a very accomplished journalist, not unknown to the members of this cleb, Mr. John L. Sutherland, described it as being prepared with conscientious fullness. [Laughter.] Without venturing to anticipate that the next incumbent of that office will be able to emulate a man that has left such great traditionary renown in anything, even in the length of his message, I may venture to say that I cannot run the hazard of exhausting the patience of the Manhattan Club at this time, so shortly before that patience may be called upon in a larger degree. [Applause.]

MR. WICKHAM'S REMARKS.

Mayor elect Wickham was next introduced, and spoke as follows: Mr. President and fellow-members of the club: For the kindly compliment which you have just paid me in this magnificent reception, and for the kind words which the President has mentioned in my behalf, and in fact for all the kindness and acts of courtesy which I have received from the members of this club during this campaign, I take this opportunity to make my most grateful acknowledgments. Like our friend, the Governor, I, too, will soon have to speak to the people of this City on matters of local interest, and in which they have a deep interest; it, too, would be inopportune in me to make any reference to local matters which, were I to speak, would be my only topic. But one thought has suggested itself to me this evening, which, perhaps, no more fitting time than the present is proper to give utterance to. Of the planks in the Democratic platform under which we have been enabled to gain such a glorious victory, no sentiment met with such a ready response, and none had a greater hold upon the people than that sentiment of "home rule and local self-government." Now I apply that to this City of New-York, overburdened, tax-ridden by Albany legislation, as much as to the States of the South, burdened by Washington legislation. All our misgovernment dates from 1857, when Albany legislators took in hand the management of this City, and from that date to the present foisted upon us those who were not responsible to the people, and not elected by the people, and over whom the people had no control. May we not hope, with a Governor known to be in full sympathy with us all on this sentiment, that in the future we may be restored to those good old times when local self-government and home rule characterized the Government of this City.

JUDGE BEDLE'S REMARKS.

Judge Bedle, Governor elect of New-Jersey, was next introduced, and spoke as follows: Mr. President and Gentlemen: My purpose in coming here to-night was not to make a speech. It was far from that. It was to come here and meet Gov. Tilden, Mayor Wickham, and their friends, and enjoy more particularly the social features of this occasion. I did not intend to depart from that purpose; neither will I now, if I can help it. Speech-making seems to be a material part of the entertainment, and even if it were thought improper in a person still holding a judicial office, on an occasion such as this, he may perhaps be excused, particularly as he is on the eve of a resignation. I think the people of the State of New-York have great reason to congratulate themselves on their ability to elect two such gentlemen as those whose names I have mentioned. Gov. Tilden is well known throughout the length and breadth of this land, and amid the difficulties of this great City he stood up manfully in his own party, and combatted fraud, and was instrumental with others—he most materially so—in making it succumb. The people have rewarded him, and, in putting him in the Executive chair, they know that they put there an honest man—a man of judgment and firmness, who will do his duty faithfully. As to Mayor Wickham, he is a business gentleman well acquainted with the affairs of this City and able to administer them, and in whom the people have confidence, and whose election the people will never, I am satisfied, have cause to regret. Now, then, with the Democratic Party coming into power—not yet in power, but partly so—these two gentlemen are specimens of those that that party ought to always place in office, and I do think that the great questions for the times are economy and honesty in the administration of public office. I think that these elections show plainly that the people are dissatisfied with those who handle this administration, and that they are ready as soon as opportunity offers to place others in power who can give greater security of faithful administration than those who are now in power. And the Democratic Party never had a greater responsibility than to-day. Partly in power, its further success must depend very much upon how it conducts itself now, and the great point with it ought to be to take up men who are true and faithful, who can be trusted, and who are not willing that this great Government should be made to subserve personal and mere partisan purposes. There has been too much partisanship in the land. There has been not enough of broad policy in the treatment of our Southern sister States. The policy has not been broad; it has been personal; it has been partisan, and the people are dissatisfied with it. Those people South now want an opportunity to go to work. They want to be industrious; they want to have encouragement from the National Government; they want to work and be relieved from the taxes they are now laboring and sinking under, and it is the duty of this Government to give them an opportunity of fair elections, and to have peace and quietness there. This is a most important consideration for the Democratic Party in coming into power. Prudence is required, for the responsibility, as I have already said, was never greater than now. And as I also said, there must not be too much partisanship. There must be a broad statesmanlike policy, a policy having the interest of the whole country at heart; and we must be satisfied to let bygones be bygones, to stand by the issues of the war, to stand by the constitutional amendments, although many of them are not liked by the Democrats, yet we must stand by them, and carry them out with the utmost faithfulness. Let us look to the future, and go onward and upward and be true to the destiny of this great country. I have spoken longer than I intended to. It is a great pleasure for me to be here to-night, and I thank you for your invitation, and I hope, my friends, that you, who have been instrumental in accomplishing this great victory in the City and State of New-York, will continue on until the National Government is thoroughly redeemed.

ADDRESS OF GOV. INGERSOLL, OF CONNECTICUT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your kindness. I am here to-night to pay my respects to your distinguished guests, and I confess I am here, also, because these elections seem to me to have had a significance that was of consequence beyond your borders. It is a great thing, in itself, that you should have in sympathy with you, the Chief Magistrate of this great City, the main spring of the business life of the country. But as I look over the field of the recent political revolution, and seek for the causes that underlie it, I find no indication so clear as the election of the distinguished gentleman in whose honor you meet here to-night, whose clean-cut political career has so justly earned him the respect of your citizens, because it is rare to find such qualities in your public men. [Applause.] No question of mere State administration seriously affected your election. The incumbent of the executive office possessed in a high degree the personal respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, but, situated as you are in this great State—one of the world's centres—you are concerned specially with the operations of the administration of the General Government. You are affected by the policy of that administration, and you are affected also when it drifts upon an uncertain sea, without any policy, and without the clear vision and firm hand of the statesman at the helm. Therefore, it seems to me that the election in this State and in this City might be considered a combination of the national Administration. My fellow-citizens, such is my construction of that comprehensive revolution of October and November. And is it strange that it should be so? We, my fellow-citizens, were left at the close of the war some of the gravest questions in social and governmental science it is possible to conceive—an opportunity for practical statesmanship. Men were elected to the administration, and you failed to find any disposition to comprehend or capacity to grapple with these serious problems. Unable to lift itself above the passions and prejudices of the war, it created for itself no policy, unless it was a policy of carrying elections by some means or other. My fellow-citizens, it is for the Democratic Party to avail themselves of the opportunity presented to them and of the lesson which the elections taught, for the lesson taught to those who were in power is a lesson to those who are to be charged with the responsibilities which are soon about to rest upon them. It does not do for us to look at the election and to say, "See how the tide is reaching into the unclean places of the land." We have got to look for the dry land when the waters have passed—for the land where the olive branch grows. The questions now in the minds of the people are not the questions which the war settled, but which the war unsettled. It is our duty—it is the duty of the party—that we should bring the country back to its old constitutional landmarks.

HON. CHARLES J. FAULKNER'S ADDRESS.

Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, (Congressman elect,) of Virginia, was the next speaker introduced. He said: "I am gratified with the opportunity afforded me of finding myself in the presence of this solid and enthusiastic body of the Democrats of this country. I am also gratified with the opportunity which it affords me of testifying by my presence my very high appreciation of those distinguished gentlemen for whom this honor is specially intended. I admire that policy which bequeaths distinctions like these to such of your fellow-members as by their virtue and patriotism have attained the highest State and municipal honors. Gentlemen, permit me to say, and perhaps I do it with the more pleasure as some gentlemen have gratified me this evening by saying that I had some physical resemblance to Mr. Tilden. (I only wish I had his intellectual stature.) Permit me to say that the name of Samuel J. Tilden is not unknown among the mountains and valleys of Western Virginia, where I was born, and where I now reside. That name is pronounced there by every tongue with patriotism and enthusiasm. It is almost as familiar with us as is your great commercial emporium. He is everywhere recognized among us as one of the leaders of that great reform movement which a few years ago wrested your State from a band of conspirators and public robbers by a stern, unflinching exposure and prosecution of these frauds. This did much to secure to the Democracy the confidence of the first men throughout the country. No party, gentlemen, can be exempt from the intrusion of corrupt men; the doors are open to all. But exceptional cases of private fraud cannot of themselves taint the purity and mar the reputation of any parties. It is only where fraud having been once discovered is indulgently discussed, where corruption is mildly and feebly rebuked, where the mantle of unseasonable mercy is passed over the actors—it is then that the purity of the party is tainted, and that it becomes responsible for the guilt. Gentlemen, these Fall elections are full of encouragement and hope. They teach us, too, the unmistakable lesson that no matter how obdurate and stubborn party feeling may be, there is a point of misgovernment beyond which it will not be tolerated by the American people. The great masses of the country, Republicans as well as Democrats, are honest, are interested in the preservation of the institutions of the country and in the blessings of good government; but when it is made apparent that any party is subordinating the public good to its own selfish and corrupt purposes, we may look to the silent revolution of the ballot-box for redress. The late elections were the result of absolute want of confidence in the leaders of the Republican Party. Those leaders themselves recognized such to be the case, for we see it in their leading organ that they will be on their good behavior in the future. The time that is left to them is short, but we may see what virtue is left in a death-bed repentance. I can only say again that it gives me great pleasure to be here to-night, and that I am proud to unite with all sound Democrats to redeem the country from Republican misrule.

SPEECH OF MR. R. H. MARR.

Hon. R. H. Marr, of Louisiana, was next introduced, but in consequence of the great confusion prevailing in the hall, he was at times inaudible. He said: I sympathize with you deeply, fully in the glorious results of that victory which you gained on the 3d day of November, and which gives occasion for this festive assemblage. But while my heart goes out in joy to you, and I am ready to rejoice with you, I cannot but find my heart sink within me when I consider the condition of my own unfortunate State of Louisiana. One day before your battle was fought, and one day before you gained that great triumph for the Democracy of the State of New York, we, the people of Louisiana, battling against the usurper, who held in his hand all the machinery and the appliances of the election, gained a victory as decided as that which you gained, and, under all the circumstances, it was more glorious. In the hour of your triumph do not do us the injustice to believe that all manhood has departed from us, don't believe that we would submit to the state of things which prevail in Louisiana for one half hour if we were not ground down and trampled under foot by a tyrant heel more intolerable than that of Kellogg and his satelites, the heel of Grant and his tyrants. [Applause.] We can war with tyranny and usurpation in every shape; we are willing to risk our lives in the defense of our homes, and we are willing to risk our existence if thereby we can preserve our liberty and transmit it unfettered to our children. But let us put forth our hand or make the slightest effort at reform, and the bayonet of the Federal soldier is at our breasts. I will not trespass on your patience to go over the details of the wrongs and outrages which the people of Louisiana have suffered, and against which they will battle to the end. In 1872 the discordant elements of Democracy were united, and a grand Democratic victory was the result, and yet the President of the United States, usurping a function never authorized by the Constitution, nullified the action of the people and destroyed the effect of their vote. They struggled against this injustice, and even despite the results of the recent election the telegrams from Washington announce that the President of the United States has expressed the determination to deal with Louisiana with a rough hand, and to sustain the decisions of that miserable Returning Board by which Louisiana is once more disfranchised. We mean to observe the public peace as far as it is possible for us to do so, but we mean to make a square out and out issue with Grantism. [Applause.] I do not use the language of menace. I mean no threat to anybody, but it is the fixed determination of the people of Louisiana to endeavor to secure the success of the people they have honestly elected to power, unless prevented from doing so by the direct interference and prevention of the Federal soldiers. [Applause.] We mean to invest the Federal Government with the responsibility of preventing a fair election in Louisiana, to defy Grant and to place on his shoulders the additional burdens of our oppressed people. I do not know whether or not the report from Washington is correct, but I do hope and trust, for the honor of this great Republic, that the Chief Executive Officer of this Un on never uttered such an atrocious sentiment. "Somebody will be hurt," are the words attributed by public report to President Grant. Does that mean a threat to us? Is that the language to address to a free people struggling for their rights and liberties? and is it to be taken in connection with the removal of Sheridan to New-Orleans? Sheridan! we care nothing for Sheridan, but Gen. Sheridan knew himself; he was gentleman enough to understand that his experience in New-Orleans had not made him acceptable to the people there. Socially he did not win his way; his friends were few. His administration may have been wise or unwise, prudent or imprudent, oppressive or not oppressive, but Gen. Sheridan recognizes to-day that he was not acceptable to the people of Louisiana. Put this and that together. "Somebody is going to be hurt." Send a man down there who is already occupying a hostile position to the people of Louisiana. Questions of the greatest difficulty and delicacy are to be settled, and he is to be sent there to that hostile, sensitive people, who does not sympathize with them, who is not agreeable or acceptable to them in any point of view. Is that not the very means to excite, to goad on and inflame the people? Somebody will be hurt! Great God! has not somebody been hurt already? Here is Louisiana, with a soil and climate producing in richest abundance the great staples of rice and sugar and cotton—things that all the earth want—and yet not one man is able to pay his taxes. Here is the City of New-Orleans, lying at the mouth of this great river, which drains the richest valley on the face of God's earth, yet her commerce is languishing in abject poverty. We have indeed been hurt already. We have seen our liberties ruthlessly trampled under foot; we have seen our people oppressed at the polls; we have seen a Government set up and maintained over us against our will by the mere force of Federal power—for Louisiana is to-day just as much a military Government as any Government in the world. I know the difficulty of a remedy in our case. I do not come here to ask any assistance, but I did come in the hope to hear from the wise men of the Northern States words of comfort and cheer. We want to keep the peace; we are determined to keep the peace if possible, but do not let us despair of having relief at some time or other. [Applause.] Let us be able to say by the action of your people, by your expressions in public places, that you are for us, and that justice to all is the Democratic sentiment still pervading the minds of the Northern people. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF EX-GOV. HOFFMAN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I am very glad to meet here to-night so many Democrats from the City and from the country, and to join in this reception which is given by the Manhattan Club to the Governor elect and the Mayor elect of New-York. I feel a sort of fatherly interest in both these gentlemen, [laughter,] having twice filled the distinguished offices to which they have been elected, and I should be disposed, perhaps, to give them some advice to-night, if I were not reminded of the fact that advice is the most unacceptable of gifts in this holiday season. When they shall have served two terms in the offices to which they have been respectively elected they will know a great deal more about many things than they do now—[a laugh]—and that is by no means a reflection upon their present attainments. I do not, of course, intend to exclude the possibility of promotion at the end of one term. [Laughter and applause.] In a few days Mr. Tilden will enter upon the highest functions in the State. The position is one of great care; all men recognize his ability and his exceptionally long training, but no man can undertake to watch for two years over the welfare of 5,000,000 people without feeling the burden. On and after the 1st of January he will owe a great duty to the people of the State of New-York, and I think they will owe a great duty to him, and that is the duty of giving him a fair and just support in his responsible office. I do not say generous, I say fair and just, and it will be neither fair nor just if they start out with the assumption that the Governor can do everything. [Applause.] Under the Constitution of the State of New-York, as recently adopted, the Governor has little actual power in the administration of State affairs. He has no control over the finances of the State. They are under the management of an officer elected by the people independent of him, and whose views of public policy may be wholly antagonistic to him. He has no control over the Attorney General of the State, an officer possessed of great powers and force, which may possibly be used to public as well as private interest. He has no control over the canals of the State; they are managed by men elected by the people, and independent of him. If he visits the prisons of the State, whatever evidences he may see of mismanagement, he has no power to apply a remedy. If he reads the Controller's reports, as he will, he will see that it costs more to feed a convict in the State Prison than to feed him in a respectable tavern in any part of the country, and yet he can apply no remedy. And so, perhaps, with other things. These things ought not to be, but so they are. I have no faith in boards or commissions for executive duties. I care not how good a man may be, the fault is in the system. You may pick out the best steamer that sails from the port of New-York, and send her to sea under the joint command of the three best Captains to be found, and you will find the chances are a hundred to one that she will founder in the first gale, and she will be lucky if she does not go down in smooth water. These defects in the State Government do not exist in the Federal Government, and for that reason, if some things go wrong, the people cannot point their finger at the Government as they did at the President in the last elections, and say, "Thou art the man." They do, however, exist to a great extent in the City Government. I have said enough upon this point. I have said enough, at least, to answer my purpose, and that is not merely to ask of the people of the State and City a fair and just support of the Governor and the Mayor in the discharge of their duties, but to ask them to exercise their great influence toward securing such changes in the organic law of the State and of the City as will secure administrative power commensurate with responsibility. I rejoice with you in the great victories which have been recently won throughout this whole country. A private citizen has a right, perhaps, to say a word to those to whom these victories have brought great responsibilities. The people are doing a great deal of thinking for themselves. They look to their representatives in the General Government for bold and decided action. There must be no shirking of responsibility. Men without courage can never be respected, in war or in politics. They who do the most for true reform, integrity in administration, equality of taxation, with justice to all and favor to none, home rule, intelligent government against mob assertion, and peace with liberty regulated by law all through the land, will be the men of the future. But I must be brief. Popular tendencies are all right. Public opinion is aroused. In the language of the old huntsman, "Sit close in the saddle and gather ahead."

GOV. PARKER'S REMARKS.

Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, next addressed the audience. He thought he was qualified to give a little advice, as he had filled the office of Governor for six years. Nine years ago there was only one Democratic Governor in the United States, and that one was himself. In the years 1863 and 1864 he and Gov. Seymour were the only two Democratic Governors in the country, while in 1865 he (the speaker) was the only one. Times were changed, however, and now they had a majority of the Governors of the States, not fewer than twenty-one Democrats having been elected. He congratulated Gov. Tilden, and Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey, on their election—both fought corruption—and speaking for his own State, he said the people of New-Jersey did well to elect his friend, Judge Bedle, to the chair which he would honor. In three weeks from this time he (the speaker) would retire to private life, but his heart will be with the Democratic Party. The Republican Party was not able to govern this nation, and the feeling of the Administration toward the Southern States was the great political crime of the nineteenth century, and they should be hurled from power. They, the Democrats, will look forward to 1876 to remedy this evil by the election of a Democratic President, and they would then give to the people of every State the right of self-government—home rule—and with the help of God they would carry out these things.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN K. TARBOX.

Hon. John K. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, was introduced, and delivered a brief address, which was the concluding one of the evening. He was there, he said, to speak for the first time in a generation the voice of the Democrats of Massachusetts. It gave him great pleasure to carry that voice to the cultured statesmen of this imperial country and of the great Metropolis of New-York. He then referred to the late political events which he said bore singular promise for the public weal.

At the conclusion of his address the President invited the guests of the Club to supper, and the rest of the evening was devoted to social enjoyments.

LETTERS FROM PROMINENT DEMOCRATS.

A large number of letters were received in response to invitations extended to prominent Democrats throughout the country. From among them we make the following extracts:

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS.

All men of sense will agree that it is idle to declare by act of Congress that there ought to be a resumption of specie payments, or to fix a theoretical future day when it shall take place. All men must see that it never can take place unless a system is provided that will be in and of itself a restoration of specie payments. Now, what do these people propose? Why that between this and the 1st of January, 1879, a certain amount of the greenback currency shall be taken out of circulation and placed in the Treasury each year. Now, if the Secretary of the Treasury were prohibited from reissuing them, or if anything were done to prevent the possibility of resorting to them as so much lawful money, one step would have been taken toward the adoption of a proper system. But the framers of this measure utterly refuse to renounce the principle that makes those notes lawful money, capable of being used as such. This principle they do not dare to renounce. They have so debauched their own minds and the minds of their followers with the idea of a Government paper currency, owing all its efficacy as money to the fact that it is issued by Congress, and is made a compulsory legal tender, that they cannot renounce it even, in respect to the few millions which they propose to take temporarily out of circulation. They think that some exigency may arise between this and the year 1879, when they will have to fall back on the old doctrine, and reissue these notes; and for one, looking to the fact that they have done nothing to forestall or prevent such an exigency, I think they are so far right. They certainly will have occasion to reissue those notes, for as their system embraces no lawful money in which the national banks can be compelled to redeem their own currency, excepting the Government notes, they will find that three hundred millions of Government notes will not be a sufficient supply, and they will have to resort to what they have got, and very likely to create more. This, I am persuaded, is the true explanation of their refusal to cancel the notes which they propose to withdraw from present circulation. Their conduct admits of no other explanation.

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Our watchword of hard money means this, if I understand it aright: That whatever paper is allowed to circulate as money shall, by proper provisions of law, be made convertible into gold and silver on demand; and that in order to reach this state of things a system shall be made by which a convertible currency can be substituted for one that is inconvertible at the same time that the latter is withdrawn from circulation. No doubt the task of devising such a system requires brains. But if the country cannot persuade itself that the Democratic Party will be able to furnish the requisite brains it may as well surrender itself to despair, for it is very clear that the Republicans can afford it no relief. I have hope, however, in the future, and in the power of the Democracy to work out our salvation. All that is needed is that the country should renounce the heresies that have led it astray, and affirm the doctrines that will restore it to its ancient prosperity. Yours truly, G. T. CURTIS.

EX-GOV. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

UTICA, Dec. 28, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: I regret I cannot attend the reception given by the Manhattan Club to Gov. Tilden and Mayor Wickham, as it would give me great pleasure to show my respect for these gentlemen. They are not only honest, able men, who are free from any shadow of reproach in public or in private life, but they have also that invasive honesty which impels them to search out abuses and to punish wrongdoers. We therefore look for reform to be made by them in the departments of government under their control. I am happy that the Manhattan Club, by their action in this matter, recognize their duty and that of all citizens to sustain the Governor and Mayor in their laborious and responsible positions. Without the support of those who seek for good government they can do but little to promote the general welfare. I am truly yours, &c. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

HON. CLARKSON N. POTTER.

Just as amendments have been found necessary to the State Constitutions, so we must have further amendments to the Federal Constitution itself, to protect vested rights, to restrain the Congress from private and local legislation, and from gifts and bounties and grants of monopolies.

EDWARD ATKINSON, OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1874.

Manton Marble, Esq., Secretary:

DEAR SIR: * * * I regret that it will be impossible for me to attend, as I should have been glad to indicate by my presence that I believe that the recent elections have manifested the determination of the people to establish party lines in the only manner that can justify the existence of parties, and to conduct elections by methods that will assure the responsibility and integrity of officials, coupled with honesty and economy in the public service. The party which must in the nature of things exist in this nation, and which must form the character and intelligence of the people sooner or later come into power, by whatsoever name it may be called, must represent—

First—Equal rights, without distinction of race, color, or condition.

Second—An honest specie standard of value.

Third—Freer trade, with the objective point in the far future of free trade.

Fourth—Local self-government.

If those who attain power shall contravene either of these fundamental principles, especially the first, some of them may be sacrificed in order that the most important may be secured; the last shall not be first nor the first last, but each shall be established in due order, lest the possession of the remainder may work evil and not good. Holding these opinions I am ready to act with those who I believe will honorably put them forward as the platform upon which they stand, and in the whole circle of the States there is not one so fully committed to these ideas as the State of New-York.

I doubt not that the officials who are about to enter the public service will be found to be true exponents of the principles to which they owe their election.

Yours very respectfully,
EDWARD ATKINSON.

HON. N. P. BANKS.

WALTHAM, Dec. 23, 1874.

Without assuming to judge existing Administrations, it cannot be doubted that they are susceptible of improvement. No route to recovery from long-continued and manifold depression of private and public interests exists so direct and certain as the reform of the local and general Administrations of the country. In this work I invoke for them abundant success. The country wishes it, and will reward their triumph with its highest honors.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: It would give me great pleasure to be present at the reception which your club is to give on the 29th inst. to Gov. Tilden and to Mayor Wickham, but it will not be in my power. The result of the election in your State on the 3d of November last caused almost a universal gratification throughout the country. I say universal, because it was not confined to members of the Democratic Party. Thousands and tens of thousands of those who had before been zealous and influential Republicans cheerfully aided in bringing about the result, and shared equally in the joy consequent upon it. It was, I believe, the just and general impression of the people of New-York that the administration of Gov. Dix had been wise and statesmanlike. And yet because of the burden which he was forced to carry he was defeated by a majority of more than 50,000 votes. The same burden proved too much for many other candidates of the Republican Party in other States as well as your own, and consigned them apparently to a political death. If this victory is followed by wise and patriotic conduct between now and the next Presidential Election, (and it will be, I think, if Gov. Tilden's advice is taken,) it would seem to be almost certain that the General Government will thereafter be brought back into the path of the Constitution, that the limits of its powers will be maintained, that the reserved authority of the States will be recognized, and that the rights of the citizens will be faithfully preserved. These ends accomplished, our Southern brethren will soon be restored to prosperity, and be able to do that which nature gives them the power to do—to promote the wealth and happiness of the people of the whole land. And, may I add, that among the measures that should be adopted at the earliest practicable moment is the one which will rid us of the evils of an inconvertible currency, evils not only pernicious in mere business transactions, but as long as they continue fixing a deep stain upon the character of our Government. It may be true that the creation of such a currency was demanded by the exigency which our Government in 1862 was in, and continued to be in during the war, but there is no pretence for its continuance when peace is restored. A majority of the members of the Supreme Court, when the constitutionality of the Legal Tender laws was first before them, decided that such laws were unconstitutional, and in the subsequent case, in which the same question was involved, although the then majority ruled otherwise, it was admitted in the opinion of that majority, as given by Mr. Justice Strong, that in time of peace the Constitution gave to Congress no such authority. It would seem, then, to follow that if in peace no such power was vested in Congress, it was the duty of that body, peace being restored, to take the earliest steps to repeal the laws. Thanking the committee and the club for the honor done me by their invitation, I remain, with great regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

HON. F. M. WOOD, ALABAMA.

The fact is that the "nigger business" of the Republican Party has done the work; of this load it did not relieve itself soon enough. You are happy to-day in the achievement of right in your State and City, but cannot appreciate the unalloyed pleasure we feel in Alabama, in the knowledge, now and forever, that it is established that white men made Alabama for white men, and that white men must rule Alabama. Throughout her borders we love to chant:

The day of negro rule has past,
The white man's time has come at last;
The hog will return to the land once more,
And the chicken roost low, like he used to roost before.

WILLIAM ALLEN, GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

GENTLEMEN: I have received the invitation to be present at the reception of your club on the 29th inst., for which I beg you to accept my profound acknowledgment.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

DEAR SIR: I have received your invitation to be present at the reception to be given to Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Hon. William H. Wickham by the Manhattan Club on the evening of the 29th inst., and regret that I cannot attend. My official duties will not allow me to be absent from here at that time.

THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HIS MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY—HIS VISIT TO BARNUM'S HIPPODROME AND THE PARK THEATRE.

His Majesty King Kalakaua spent yesterday morning in privacy. At a little before 10 o'clock A. M., in company with Gov. Kapena and Chancellor Allen, he drove to the residence of Mr. Clarence King, United States Geologist, at No. 47 Lafayette place, where he breakfasted, and then drove to a private reception at the house of Mr. A. T. Stewart, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. The reception having ended, he was joined by the representatives of the Committee of Entertainment, and then proceeded directly to Barnum's Hippodrome, in front of the doors of which a large crowd had gathered to greet him. On entering the building he was first shown through the menagerie. Most of the animals he passed hastily by, but the rhinoceros interested him considerably, and when he reached the elephants he seemed quite as much startled as pleased by the frantic howling of the huge beasts when the little dog, of which they are all very fond, was removed for the purpose of exciting them. After looking through the menagerie his Majesty passed to the box which had been prepared for him in section K of the grand orchestra and almost opposite to the judge's stand. The audience present was immense, and was estimated by Mr. Barnum at between eleven and twelve thousand. In the box with the King were Gov. Kapena, Chancellor Allen, Aldermen Gilon and Kehr, Assistant Alderman Brucks, and Mr. Barnum himself, who sat on the left of his majesty and explained to him whatever seemed to call for explanation or remark. The King seemed to be more pleased with the performances he saw here than with those of any other place he has yet visited, if any judgment can be drawn from his applause. As he arrived a few moments late, the "Fête at Pekin" had already been begun, but at its conclusion was set off a large piece of fireworks representing a female holding in one hand the scales of justice and in the other an olive branch, and beneath the whole appeared, in large letters of fire, the word "Kalakaua." The audience, of course, applauded to the echo, but beyond an uneasy movement or two the King made no acknowledgment. Next on the programme was a flat race between five contestants mounted on English thoroughbreds, and the driving was so skillful and plucky that the King manifested his pleasure by presenting to the winner, Miss Meroe Busby, the rose which he had till then carried in his hand. The graceful act again called forth great applause, but the King still made no acknowledgment. After the Roman race, however, the audience would not be denied, and from all over the house arose shouts of "King!" "Kalakaua!" and sometimes "King Kalakaua!" and while his Majesty was hesitating what to do a carriage was driven up, and at Mr. Barnum's invitation the King entered it with him, and they both were driven around the race-course, their progress being greeted with wild applause and waving of handkerchiefs by ladies and gentlemen and children alike. This was the first popular reception the King has yet had. Naturally enough, he seemed somewhat perplexed by it, and when he resumed his seat he wiped his forehead with his handkerchief and looked as if he was glad it was over with. After this the performance proceeded without interruption to its close. During the afternoon Admiral Dot presented to the King his photograph, and Mr. Barnum showed "Indian Charley" to his majesty as a curiosity, calling especial attention to the lowness of his forehead. Washington Donaldson, the balloonist, was also presented to the King. His Majesty expressed a great desire to see a balloon, and in the course of the conversation he said that if it was considered safe, and if it did not interfere with the terms of his life insurance policy, he would make an ascension in Boston. Donaldson has telegraphed to Boston to have the balloon "Barnum" in readiness, and it is quite likely that if the conditions are favorable his Majesty will make an ascension. At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Barnum presented his wife to the King, and his Majesty then proceeded to the "property-room," where several of the ladies whose driving had attracted his admiration were presented to him. From the Hippodrome his Majesty's party drove to the Windsor Hotel, and there he held, in the short time remaining before supper, an informal reception. Among those who called were Miss Kehr, the daughter of Alderman Kehr, and Prof. Lyman, of Yale College. Two deputations also called upon him. One was from the Cercle Français de L'Harmonie, and presented to him an address requesting his Majesty's presence at its masked ball, on Jan. 21. The address was in French, and when M. A. Salmon, who, with M. Fleurand, formed the delegation, offered to translate it, the King replied that he understood French, and it was accordingly read in that language. His Majesty has as yet made no reply. The other deputation consisted of R. W. Charles Roome, Grand Marshal; R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary, and R. W. Levi M. Gano, Grand Junior Warden. These three gentlemen constituted a delegation from M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, the Grand Master of the Masons of the State of New-York. The business upon which they called was of a secret nature.

After supper the King drove to the Park Theatre, which he attended at the invitation of Mark Twain. It had been expected that that gentleman would also be present at the evening's performance, but early on yesterday morning he telegraphed that family matters would prevent his being present, and that he should be glad to entertain the King at his house in Hartford, an invitation which the King's other engagements will render it impossible for him to accept. Last evening the King and his party occupied four boxes which had been reserved for them on the right of the house, and which were decorated with American and Hawaiian flags and the King's arms. In the King's box were both Gov. Kapena and Gov. Dominis, Aldermen McCafferty and Kehr, Assistant Alderman Brucks, and Lieut. Totten. The theatre was compactly filled, and on the King's entrance the audience greeted him with applause, the band meanwhile playing the Hawaiian Hymn. When the music ceased an elegant basket of flowers was presented to his Majesty by Mr. Stuart, the manager of the theatre. At the close of the third act the King, Gov. Dominis, and Lieut. Totten were conducted behind the scenes by Mr. Fulton, and presented to Mr. and Mrs. John T. Raymond and Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

At the end of the fourth act Mr. Raymond and Miss Kellogg were called before the curtain by the audience, and Lieut. Totten presented her, on behalf of the King, the bouquet of flowers which has been already mentioned.

At the close of the performance the King called informally at the Army and Navy Club, on Twenty-seventh street, near Broadway. After laying aside his overcoat he spent some time in conversation in the parlors of the hotel with those gentlemen who sought an interview with him, and among those present may be mentioned Gens. Granger, Knox, Prince, Davis, Fry, and Wainwright, Cols. Lockwood and Ripley, Majors McKee and Barstow, Judge Phillips, and Dr. McMillan. Before leaving the club his Majesty played a game of three-ball French carom billiards, with Gen. Nelson Davis, Inspector General of the Department, and, if he were not a King, the game he plays would probably be called by experts something better than "fair." When the playing ceased the score stood 21 to 17 in favor of the King. From the club the King and his party drove to the Windsor.

THE KING TO BE IN NEW BEDFORD ON THURSDAY.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Private dispatches from New York to the New Bedford Reception Committee state that Kalakaua will arrive there on Thursday evening, and leave for Boston at 3:40 o'clock, P. M., Friday.

THE NEW SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

The position of a Supervising Architect to the Government has, we understand, been offered to Mr. William A. Potter, of this City, and by him accepted. Mr. Potter, though still young in his profession, has already won merited distinction in it, and has erected various public buildings in different parts of the country which testify to his eminent skill and taste. Among these are the college chapel at Amherst, Mass., the New South Church at Springfield, the Berkshire Athenæum at Pittsfield, and the Library and Scientific School for the College of New-Jersey at Princeton. These last have won especial admiration and approval, and the college library has been pronounced by competent judges the best building of its kind in this country.

Mr. Potter brings to his new position, however, qualities more valuable than any merely technical excellencies in his profession. Of honorable lineage and blameless record, it may reasonably be expected that he will not convert his position into a convenience for securing "fat" jobs or large commissions. He is, fortunately for himself, without political associations, and will have no friends to reward nor party pledges to redeem. Whether he will find his new position sufficiently attractive to induce him to retain it long, we are not quite sure. But whether he leaves it sooner or later, we venture to predict that he will do so without having filled his pockets or stained his hands.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Upon the assembling of counsel engaged in the suit of John C. Angell against the Erie Railway Company, before John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, yesterday morning, Mr. Hill, counsel for the plaintiff, announced that he could not proceed until the question as to what testimony should be admitted should be decided. It was contended by the plaintiff before the referee that the referee was bound to receive any testimony that might be offered by the plaintiff, and that he had no power under the order to determine, in the first instance, whether the evidence offered possessed the legal quality of proof, or whether it was evidence legally admissible in support of the allegations contained in the complaint. The defendant, on the other hand, contended that it was for the Referee to determine in the first instance on objection, whether the testimony offered was within the rules of the evidence legally admissible in the support of the allegations in the pleadings. Messrs. McFarland and Hill then proceeded before Judge Donohue, who promised to give it his attention and return an answer at 11 o'clock this morning. The case was then adjourned until 3 P. M. to-day.

DEATH OF GEN. M. L. SMITH.

Yesterday morning Gen. M. L. Smith was found dead in his bed at Taylor's Hotel. He arrived at the hotel on Saturday night and registered himself "M. L. Smith, Washington, D. C." On Sunday he remained in his room all day and refused to see two gentlemen who called upon him. The names on their cards were E. M. Tomlinson and J. M. Currie, and one of the cards was addressed to "Gen. M. L. Smith." Yesterday morning the chambermaid was unable to gain access to Mr. Smith's rooms, and informed Mr. Fisk, the proprietor of the hotel, of the fact, at the same time telling him that she had been unable to get in Monday morning. Mr. Fisk at once broke open the door of the room and found the occupant lying dead on the bed. The body was quite cold, and he had doubtless been dead since Monday. County Physician Stout made an examination of the body, and expressed the opinion that death resulted from heart disease, but that a post-mortem examination will be necessary to determine the cause of death. The remains were removed to the Morgue, on Jersey avenue, last evening, but up to 10 o'clock no one had appeared to claim them.

STABBING AFFRAYS.

Bernard Morris, aged 18, of No. 98 Bayard street, during an altercation with some unknown lads at the corner of Rector street and Broadway, last evening, was stabbed in the left shoulder and severely wounded. He was taken to Park Hospital, and his assailants escaped.

During a quarrel, yesterday, at No. 107 Mott street, Isaac Silverman, aged 33, of No. 15 Elizabeth street, was stabbed in the right hand and severely wounded by M. Woolf, of No. 4 Bayard street. Woolf escaped.

THE INDEPENDENT.

The list of contributors to the *Independent* for the year 1875, printed in its prospectus, which will be found in our advertising pages, presents one of the greatest arrays of literary experience and ability which any journal in any country can exhibit as tributary to its columns, and proves, if proof were needful, that in variety and vigor that excellent journal will undoubtedly surpass even its previous achievements.

We hear, also, that the editorial staff of the *Independent* has been reinforced by the addition of Mr. Charles F. Briggs, a journalist whose excellence is well known in this community, where it has been manifested on conspicuous fields for more than a score of years. Mr. Briggs contributes an interesting article on "The Good Old Times, or New-York Fifty Years Ago." But the greatest feature in this week's *Independent* is an exquisite little poem, by William Cullen Bryant. Louisa Bushnell, the daughter of Dr. Bushnell; R. H. Stoddard, "H. H.," and Lucy Larcom furnish beautiful poems; and the array of prose articles, the subjects of which are given elsewhere, is no less attractive.—*Post.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains, in addition to a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, the following articles:

POOR WHITES IN ALABAMA.
WHEELER EXPEDITION—CHEROKEE NATION.
DEATH OF GERRIT SMITH.
STRASBOURG AS IT IS.
QUEEN VICTORIA'S NEW BOOK.
REMINISCENCES OF SCOTT, BYRON, AND HOOK.
PROFITS OF DAIRYING—EGGS AS FOOD.
CRANBERRY CULTURE.
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With the latest Telegraphic Items, a General Summary of Financial and Commercial News, and the Cotton, Live Stock, and Farm-produce Markets.

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Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Purchasers of Holiday Presents should not overlook COLGATE & CO.'S Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, which are known as the standard goods. For sale by all dealers in Toilet Articles.

10,000 Ladies Wanted to Each Buy a pair of gents' Toilet Slippers and India-rubber Boots and Shoes for Holiday Presents at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

A Gentleman's Dress is not complete for NEW YEAR'S DAY without a pair of our $4 Shoes. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Visiting Cards and Boxes Note-paper for presents; also, Wedding and Ball Cards.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the Choicest perfumes of nature.

Get a Bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild CHERRY. You may need it for a sudden cough or cold.

Camphorine is harmless, and is the foe of pain and suffering. Do not be without it. Price 25c.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

Lundborg's California Water. For the toilet and bath. Fragrant and refreshing. An elegant substitute for bay rum. Purifies the air of the house. Try it.

MARRIED.

GOOKIN—BLODGET.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1874, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Mr. CHARLES B. GOOKIN, of Boston, Mass., to Miss M. T., daughter of Charles F. Blodget, Esq., of New-York.

HAIGHT—GRANGER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Rylance, assisted by Rev. Dr. Potter, EDWARD C. HAIGHT to FLORENCE HEDDEN, daughter of D. H. Granger.

DIED.

BACON.—At Flushing, on the 25th December, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D.

The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery on the 29th December.

BURNHAM.—In Brooklyn, on the 28th inst., S. JANE BURNHAM.

The remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

CAMPBELL.—On Monday evening, Dec. 28, at his residence, Castleton, Rensselaer County, Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Castleton, Rensselaer County, on Thursday, the 31st, at 2 P. M.

CARTER.—At Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, on Monday, Nov. 30, Lieut. A. BEACH CARTER, United States Navy, (United States steamer Benicia,) son of Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., in the 28th year of his age.

CHATFIELD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, MARY GOULD, only child of Cyrus H. and Mary Gould Chatfield, aged 5 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock Thursday from the residence of her parents, Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st st.

CURTIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 29, JULIA BRIDGHAM CURTIS, widow of George Curtis, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral services on Thursday morning, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 27 Washington place. Friends are requested to attend without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

DAY.—In Catskill, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, JEREMIAH DAY.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

GILDERSLEEVE.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, ANNA E., beloved wife of William H. Gildersleeve, and daughter of the late Thomas R. Sanderson, Esq.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1,003 2d av., corner 53d st.

☞ Long Island and New-Jersey papers please copy.

HOLLY.—At Brooklyn, E. D., Dec. 28, ANN ELIZA HOLLY, widow of the late John Albert Holly.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 192 South 8th st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Dec. 31.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

HOMAN.—Suddenly, at her home in East Hampton, Long Island, Dec. 27, ROSE C., beloved wife of Charles E. C. Homan, aged 30 years, 9 months, 10 days.

KALBFLEISCH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, of diphtheria, FLORENCE ISABEL, daughter of Edward L. and Lucy F. Kalbfleisch, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 8 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 46 South Portland av.

KINNEY.—In Chicago, ANNA A., wife of Rev. Henry C. Kinney, and daughter of the late John B. Hunter.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Holy Trinity Church, corner of 125th st. and 5th av., on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

MARSH.—At Morrisania, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 27, SARAH ANN, widow of the late John Thomas Marsh, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Dr. E. T. T. Marsh, No. 18 West 24th st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PACKER.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 29, HATTIE B., daughter of Daniel and Harriet B. Packer, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral services at No. 10 Remsen st., Thursday, 3 P. M.

PARSONS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Dec. 28, CHESTER, son of Frederic A. and Anna L. Parsons, aged four years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, No. 285 Henry st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

PLATT.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 28, CHARLES L., son of Joseph and Hester E. Platt, aged 2[illegible] years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

SPEAR.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, at the residence of her uncle, George M. Mitchell, No. 439 West 19th st., CHRISSIE HENDERSON, beloved wife of Thomas D. Spear, in the 26th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, 23d st., near 7th av., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 11 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

SMITH.—GERRIT SMITH, at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Ellen Walter, No. 60 Clinton place, on the 28th inst., in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral at Peterboro.

UNDERHILL.—On Monday morning, Dec. 28, MARGARET V., widow of James W. Underhill, and daughter of the late Joseph B. Varnum.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, 4th av., corner of 21st st., on Thursday, Dec. 31, at 10 A. M.

VANDERPOEL.—On Monday evening, Dec. 28, of diphtheria, JULIA LOUISE, only child of George B. and Maria Louise Vanderpoel, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 132 East 23d st., corner of Lexington av., on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M.

WOOSTER.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, 1874, CHARLES H. WOOSTER, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 370 Gates av., Brooklyn, on Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M. Gates av. cars, Fulton Ferry.

WILDE.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, JOHN S. WILDE, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 9:30 A. M., at his late residence, No. 153 West 21st st.

YOUNG.—On Monday night, Dec. 28, of diphtheria, HENRY LATHROP, eldest son of James Hyde and Harriet B. Young, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 4 days.

Funeral services at No. 20 7th av., corner of 12th st., Thursday, Dec. 31, at 2:30. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

MY WIFE, ELLEN MARIA, HAVING LEFT my bed and board without cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons against trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no bills of her contracting after this date. JOHN T. DUFFEY.
Dated Brooklyn, Dec. 29, 1874.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—TIN, gravel, and all other kinds of old and leaky roofs repaired, made tight, and warranted. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Call or address JOHNSON, THE ROOFER, 34th st. and 9th av.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	27	Hides, No.	409
Beans, bbls.	324	Hides, bdls.	329
B. W. Flour, bags	390	Leather, sides	24,217
Broom-corn, bales	16	Lard-oil, bbls.	55
Flour, bbls.	18,421	Butter, pkgs.	3,518
Meal, bbls.	2,244	Cheese, pkgs.	822
Meal, bags	675	Beef, pkgs.	738
Wheat, bushels	34,300	Pork, pkgs.	4,368
Corn, bushels	152,000	Cut-meats, pkgs.	6,140
Oats, bushels	33,675	Lard, tcs.	4,627
Malt, bushels	600	Lard, kegs	150
Peas, bushels	300	Oil-cake, pkgs.	5,080
Seed, bags	193	Starch, pkgs.	100
Cotton, bales	1,396	Stearine, pkgs.	306
Copper, bbls.	21	Sugar, bbls.	480
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Syrup, bbls.	20
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	151	Tea, pkgs.	130
Eggs, bbls.	793	Tallow, pkgs.	422
Dressed Hogs, No.	385	Tobacco, hhds.	312
Grease, pkgs.	72	Tobacco, pkgs.	40
Flax-seed, bags	140	Wool, bales	181
Hops, bales	126	Whisky, bbls.	500

ASHES—Pots are selling slowly at $6 50; Pearls dull at $8 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted very firm, with bids freely made on the basis of our quotations, while holders have been claiming a further advance of ¼c. ℘ ℔., and offering stock reservedly. The St. Ursula's arrival added 5,776 bags Rio to the supply in first hands. Sales were made of 1,056 bags by the Merrimack at 19c., gold, and other sales were rumored without reliable particulars. The cargo of Santos (3,100 bags) just in had been sold previous to arrive. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 18,391 bags. Other descriptions are attracting very little attention, but the light offerings and advanced views of holders check business. Java, in invoices, quoted strong at 25c.@28½c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 17¾c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20½c.; Mocha, 28c.@30c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in very slack request for early delivery, and quoted easier, though the official figures have not been altered. Sales have been reported since our last of 920 bales, (of which 436 bales were placed on last evening,) including 16 bales to shippers, 364 bales to spinners, and 40 bales to speculators. The business for forward delivery has been quite extensive, but at lower figures, influenced mainly by the liberal receipts at the shipping ports, especially at New-Orleans. Prices declined ¼c. ℘ ℔. and closed weak, though later Liverpool reports were of steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,400 bales, (of which 12,400 bales were on last evening, and 41,000 bales to-day,) with 9,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 14 3-16c.@14 7-32c.; January, 14c.; February, 14⅛c.; March, 14 31-32c.; April, 15⅜c.; May, 15 21-32c.; June, 16c.; July, 16¼c.; August, 16 7-16c., ℘ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,396 bales, of which 1,379 bales were by railway; and at all the shipping ports, 30,837 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Good Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Low Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling Fair	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

FISH—The market has been comparatively tame, with values of the leading kinds, however, quoted essentially unchanged. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 75, chiefly at $5 75@$6 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 50@$9 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 28c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ℘ box. Dutch Herring, $1 12½@$1 15 ℘ keg.

FRUIT—The general market has shown more firmness on less urgent offerings of stock, and a fair inquiry for the leading articles. Sales, 3,000 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins at 11c.; 1,400 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 85; 200 bbls. Currants at 6c.; 35 casks Turkey Prunes, 10½c.@11½c.; 20 cases Leghorn Citron at 28½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, but quoted generally steady. Superfine stock has been rather more sought after, but this has been an exceptional feature; the inquiry for most other grades having been limited. Holders, however, have not been urgent in their offerings of stock at the ruling figures. The sales since our last have been 11,850 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 65, mainly at $4 35@$4 55; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 20; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 25@$5 75, mostly at $5 65@$5 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 20; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 10@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,700 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mill product, at quoted rates....Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and unsettled in price....Rye Flour has been in moderate request within the range of from $4@$5 35 for fine to very choice superfine. Sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine, ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less demand, within the range of from $4 20@$4 65 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 65 for Golden Ear; $4 10@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 80@$4 90 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 550 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been inactive, at from $1 50@$2 ℘ 100 ℔s. Oat-meal in light demand, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour has been in rather limited request, within the range of $2 75@$3 15 ℘ 100 ℔s....The stock of Wheat Flour in New-York, in receivers' hands, is reported as 249,416 bbls., against 278,034 bbls. at the close of last year, 342,717 bbls. at the close of 1872, and 428,584 bbls. at the close of 1871.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite active and firm in price. The bulk of the business has been in No. 2 stock, in store and afloat. The main inquiry has been on export account. Winter Wheat has been in limited supply and held firmly, but has been very quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 152,500 bushels at $1 14@$1 16½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mainly $1 14@$1 15 for good to strictly prime, in store, and $1 16½ for prime, to arrive next week; $1 12@$1 14 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 14 for stock afloat; $1 11@$1 14 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 12 for prime stock, in store; $1 19@$1 25 for No. 1 Spring, in lots; $1 08@$1 11 for No. 3 Spring; $1 07@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, in lots; $1 20@$1 28 for poor to choice Red Western, car lots; and previous prices (nominally) for Amber and White Western....Corn has been quoted fully 1c. ℘ bushel higher, with an active inquiry noted in good part for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 213,000 bushels at 95c.@97c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 96c. for prime, in store, and 97c. for do., afloat; 85c.@88c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, from cars and afloat; 88c.@89c. for new Yellow Western, 87c.@88½c. for new Yellow Southern, and 87c.@89c. for new White Southern and Western, and 92c. for new and old Mixed Western....Rye dull; quoted at 92c.@96c.; a few car lots sold at 95c. for State....Barley quiet, but held with some show of firmness, on the basis of $1 60@$1 62 for prime to choice Canada West, which figures were 2c.@3c. above the views of buyers; a boat-load was sold on private terms; also, 2,500 bushels State, on private terms....Barley-malt in active demand at old figures: 3,00 bushels six-rowed State reported sold at $1 60, time....Canada Peas dull and nominal....Oats have been offered less freely, and have been in good request at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 67,000 bushels at 68c.@71½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, closing with 71c. bid, and up to 72c. asked for prime, afloat; 70c. for prime Mixed Chicago, in store; 68c.@70c. for Mixed State; 69c.@72c. for poor to choice White State and Western....Feed in limited request, at $23@$32 ℘ ton....Hay and Straw quiet at former prices.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Quiet in the local market. Prices unchanged. Domestic Cloth quoted at 11¼c.@11½c. At Boston the sales of Domestic Cloth in December have been 8,000 rolls at 11c.@11¼c.

HEMP—Dull at unchanged prices; 250 bales Jute Butts sold at 2⅜c., currency, ℘ ℔. Quotations as before.

HIDES—Have been available at easier prices, leading to a moderately active business. Sales, 8,300 Buenos Ayres, 6,634 Vera Cruz, 200 wet-salted Southern, and 700 dry Texas, on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been inactive, but steady at former quotations. Lake for early delivery quoted at 23¼c.@23½c. ℘ ℔....Copper products have been in moderate demand, with new Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 22½c.@23c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ℘ ℔....Iron has been generally dull. Pig has been quoted firm for Scotch, on light offerings, but without important dealings; and weak for American which has been moderately sought after; 550 tons No. 1 American sold at $25; and 250 tons do., March delivery, at $26 ℘ ton. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $35 50@$36; Glengarnock at $37@$38; Coltness, $40@$41; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $25@$26; No. 2 do., $22 50@$25; Forge, $20@$27; English Rails, $48@$49, gold; American Rails nominally $50@$52, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $27@$30; Wrought Scrap, $28@$30 ℘ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet Iron at 14½c.@15c., gold....Lead has been inactive, with ordinary Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 87½, and American at $6 12½@$6 25, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....Spelter has been very quiet at $7@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and 6⅝c.@6¾c. for ordinary domestic....American Steel dull at unaltered rates....Regulus Antimony has been quiet, but quoted steady at 12½c., gold, ℘ ℔....Shot quoted at 9c.@9½c. ℘ ℔....Pig-tin has been in light demand, with Straits quoted at 22½c.; English at 21⅝c.@21¾c.; Refined at 21¾c.@22c., and Banca at 25¾c.@26c., gold....Tin Plates quiet, with sales of 500 bxs. Charcoal at $9 75@$9 87½, gold. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $7 62½@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$8 87½; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 75....Zinc has been scarce and quiet on the basis of 9c.@9½c., gold.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans has been quoted lower, on more liberal offerings and a moderately active inquiry; 1,090 bbls. sold, in lots, (of which 860 bbls. by auction,) within the range of 58½c.@66½c. for fair to fancy. Foreign dull and nominal within the previous range. Syrup quoted about steady, but quiet. Sugar-house Molasses dull and depressed—quoted to-day 31c. for hhds. and 34c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and weak on the basis of $2 10@$2 20 for Strained to good Strained, ℘ 280 ℔s....Tar and Pitch inactive, at former prices. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately active, but quoted rather lower. Sales have been reported of small lots of merchantable at 35½c.; and 500 bbls., buyer January, at 37c.@37½c., closing at 37c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been in moderate demand, and held with firmness. Linseed has been rather slow of sale, but quoted steady. Lard, Red, Menhaden, and Cotton-seed Oils have been quiet at about former rates. Most other kinds dull within our range. We quote: Crude Whale, 62c.@67c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@73c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65@$1 67½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard, $1 02½@$1 10 for good to choice, and 85c.@$1 for No. 2; Red Oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.; Linseed-oil, 77c.@79c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20 in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 38c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 46c.@49c.; Yellow do., 55c.@58c.; White do., 60c.@65c.; Paraffine, 22c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in fair demand on the basis of 5½c. for early delivery; sales, 5,000 bbls....Refined has been quoted stronger on a better inquiry, with sales reported of 5,000 bbls. at 11⅝c.@11¾c., quoted at the close at 11⅝c.@11⅞c....Refined at Philadelphia quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c....Refined, in cases, at 16½c.@17c....City Naphtha, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand and weak in price, with sales reported, since our last, of 50 bbls. Old Western Mess at $19 75; 150 bbls. New do. do., on private terms, quoted at $20 25@$20 37½, with inspected prime Mess quoted at $19, and do. Extra prime at $17. And for forward delivery of New Western Mess, 250 bbls. March option, at $20 25....Dressed Hogs in fair demand, at 8⅞c.@9c. for City and 8½c.@8⅝c. for Western....Cut-meats quoted steady, with City product fairly active; sales 25,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10c. for 12 ℔. averages; 100 bxs. Rib Bellies at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; 150 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11⅛c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7½c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; 1,250 Smoked Hams at 12c.; with Western Pickled Hams, tierced, quoted at 11½c.; and Western Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, at 8c....Bacon in moderate request at rather firmer prices; sales have been reported of 400 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; 250 bxs. Western Short Clear at 10⅞c.@11c.; 50 bxs. Short Clear and 10 bxs. Long Clear at 10⅜c.; with Long and Short Clear, for January, quoted at 10¼c. bid....Lard has been less active and unsettled, closing about steady. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 175 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c., closing at 13⅝c.; 100 tcs. Kettle at 14¼c.; 375 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13⅝c., with small lots of Refined within the range of 13¾c.@14⅜c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,250 tcs. January, at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c., closing at 13⅝c.; 3,000 tcs. February, at 13¾c.@13 13-16c., closing at 13¾c. bid; and 2,250 tcs., March, at 13⅞c....Beef quiet at unchanged prices. Sales, 80 bbls. New barrel stock quoted at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess uninspected and inspected; sales, 75 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $20@$23 for Extra do., ℘ tierce....Beef Hams at $21 25@$23 for Western....There has been rather more movement reported in Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, within the previous range, but the dealings have not been of remarkable magnitude.

RICE—Has been quoted steady, with a moderate jobbing inquiry noted mostly for Domestic product, at steady rates. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 12½@$6 37½, and in bond at $2 75@$3, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—The main call has been for Liverpool Sack. Prices have been quoted steady; Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 35c.

SALTPETRE—Dull at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SUGARS—Raw have been strong and buoyant at quotations, with a fairly active inquiry noted for Refining stock. Sales have been made of 876 hhds. and 404 bxs., including 600 hhds. strictly good Refining Cuba at 8⅜c.; 216 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¼c.@7⅝c.; 50 hhds. do. at auction, and 10 hhds. do. at private trade, at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; 320 bxs. Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 84 bxs. Syrup Sugar at 8c. ℘ ℔. Other sales were rumored, but without reliable particulars. We quote fair Refining strong at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugars at 6¾c.@7¼c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¼c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.@10½c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10c., and Yellow at 7⅞c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Moderately active and firm; sales equal to 145,000 ℔s. good to strictly prime at 8⅝c.@8⅞c....Stearine in lots in demand; prime quoted at 14⅞c.@15c.

TEAS—There has been an active demand noted at reduced prices; sales, 9,600 half-chests Oolong, 3,500 half-chests Japan, and 1,600 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—A moderately active inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, which have been held with firmness. Sales 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@25c.; 135 cases 1873 Ohio Seed Leaf on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 10c.@50c.; 800 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 20, and 48 bales Yara on private terms. Manufactured stock has been in fair request, with Black Work, common and medium, quoted at 20c.@23c.; good and fine, 25c.@27c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 28c.@30c.; good and fine, 38c.@54c.; Negrohead, 38c.@40c. ℘ ℔., in bond.

WHISKY—Dull and lower. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $1@1 00½, closing at $1 ℘ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been comparatively fair, notwithstanding the interference of the holidays, which limited the actual dealings, since our last. The better grades of stock have been offered sparingly, holders looking for advanced prices. Values, in all instances, have been well maintained. Domestic Fleece, grading strictly extra, is in very meagre supply and wanted. Domestic Pulled is in fair stock. Washed and Scoured stock is in increasing favor with buyers. Texas is sold nearly out of first hands. California Spring is also in rather light supply. California Fall is comparatively plenty, but, meeting with more favor, shows firmness. Foreign is generally scarce, Carpet stock being most abundant. Sales have been reported since our last (part made previously) of equal to 292,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleeces, in lots, at 43c.@67c.; 92,000 ℔s. Unwashed do., at 35½c.@39c.; 48,000 ℔s. Washed do. at 53c.@55c.; 181 bags and 49,000 ℔s. Domestic Pulled at 33c.@48c.; 16,250 ℔s. Scoured at 47c.@95c.; 3,500 ℔s. Combing at 52c.; 5,000 ℔s. Nevada at 34c.@38c.; 13,000 ℔s. Oregon at 43c.; 75,000 ℔s. Texas at 18c.@30c.; 215 bales and 191,000 ℔s. Spring California at 25c.@33c.; 100 bales and 41,000 ℔s. Fall do. at 20c.@24c.; 20 bales Pulled do. at 40c.; 10 bales Cape at 35½c.; 10,000 ℔s. Australia Combing at 48c.; 8,000 ℔s. Mestiza Pulled at 70c.@72½c.; 100 bales Russian Washed at 23c.@28c., gold; 3,000 ℔s. Noils at 30c.@47½c.; and 20,000 ℔s. Port Philip on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been moderately active. Grain room on berth and charter has been in most demand, with rates showing more firmness. Tonnage for the Petroleum, Cotton, and Lumber trades, attracted less attention....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, By sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 25 tons Tallow at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton.; 2,600 Oars at ⅜d. ℘ foot; and, by steam, 280 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ℘ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 11d.@11½d.; 8,000 bushels do. at 11½d.@12d., which latter were the closing quotations; 600 pkgs. Lard and Bacon at 50s.@55s. ℘ ton; 40 tons Para Rubber at 40s. ℘ measurement ton; 100 tcs. Beef at 9s. ℘ tierce; 250 bbls. Pork at 6s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 9¾d. ℘ bushel; 200 bbls. Resin at 3s. ℘ 280 ℔s.; 26 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels at 11¼d.@11¾d., and 8,000 bushels at 11½d.@12d. ℘ bushel; 150 bales Hops at ½d. ℘ ℔....For Glasgow, by sail, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 100 tcs. Beef at 6s. ℘ tierce; 500 Oars at ⅜d. ℘ foot; also a British bark, hence, with about 24,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ℘ 60 ℔s., and Flour (to complete cargo) at 3s. ℘ bbl....For Bristol, a British bark, 201 tons, with Oil-cake from Philadelphia, at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 441 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d.; another, 474 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d.; an American bark, 499 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 7s. 6d.; and a German brig, 380 tons, with about 2,500 quarters do. from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For Bremen, by steam, 800 bales Cotton at ⅞c. ℘ ℔....For Hamburg, by steam, 650 pkgs. Provisions, and 450 bags Seed on private terms....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, an American schooner, 299 tons, reported on the basis of 42½c. for Sugar, and $4 for Molasses....For New-York, five vessels, with general cargo, reported from Shanghae, on the basis of 70s.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 29.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 1,831 bales; gross, 1,866 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 935 bales; coastwise, 386 bales; sales, 3,483 bales; stock, 85,999 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 17,549 bales; gross, 19,244 bales; exports, to France, 1,869 bales; to the Continent, 1,097 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 248,638 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.@12¾c.; net receipts, 1,261 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 744 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 71,895 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 29.—Cotton easier; Middling, 14c. net receipts, 2,630 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,102 bales; to France, 1,364 bales; coastwise, 758 bales; sales, 2,350 bales; stock, 102,308 bales.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Wheat dull. Rye steady. Oats dull but steady; sales of two cars No. 2 White State at 62c. Corn more active; sales of nine cars New Western at 86c. for Low and 87½c. for High Mixed. Barley and Malt quiet.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 29—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money 91¾@91⅞, and for the account, 91⅞@92. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 107¼; new 5s, 103¼.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5¼ ℘ cent., which is ¾ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.@7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November, at 7⅜d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 7½d.; do. nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 7⅜d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 9-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7½d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past week were 41,000 quarters, of which 37,000 quarters were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7½d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 9s. 10d.@10s. 4d. ℘ cental for average California White; 10s. 4d.@10s. 9d. for Club do.; 8s. 11d.@9s. 6d. for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 7d.@9s. 9d. for Red Winter. Peas, 43s. 6d. ℘ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Bacon, 52s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,700 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7½d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. Breadstuffs—Corn, 39s. 6d.@40s. ℘ quarter.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable December and January, at 7¼d.

LONDON, Dec. 29—Evening.—Sperm-oil, £105 ℘ ton. Linseed, 25s.@25s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 29.—Petroleum buoyant at 29¼f. for fine pale American.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Dec. 29:

Blackwell & Utley, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story stone-front building, with plot 43.10 by 150 by — by 75, Nos. 198 and 200 Church street, west side, 79 feet south of Walker street, for $68,000, to George Hughes, a defendant in the legal action. This property is said to rent at the rate of $9,000 per annum, and was sold, two years ago, for $120,000.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a court order similar to the above, C. A. Rankle, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, south side, 280 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $32,500, the purchaser being James R. Smith, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, sold a lot 25 by 102.2, with a small two-story frame house in the rear thereof, located on East Seventy-Sixth street, south side, 350 feet east of Avenue A, for $3,250, to J. Davidson, plaintiff.

The legal sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of a house and lot on West Twenty-Seventh street, west of Sixth avenue, was adjourned to to-day, and the sale by Samuel A. Steele of four lots on East Ninety-Seventh street, west of Second avenue, to Jan. 4.

A CORRECTION.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. request us to publish the following card:

We see reported the sale of the house and lot No. 3 East Thirty-Fourth street, just east of Fifth avenue, for $30,000, and as this price has been talked of as a criterion to the value of property in that neighborhood, we have taken the pains to make a proper examination of the records and find that the property was sold, subject to a mortgage to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, for $25,000, thus making the actual purchase price $55,000, which might be considered a fair value, considering the state of the market and the character of the improvements. E. H. L. & Co.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 63 Sheriff street, west side, 125 feet south of Rivington street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. W. Harvey, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 75 by 25 by 45.3, on Jackson street, east side, 45 feet north of Front street. Also similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-seventh street, south side 460 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 305 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 18.10 by 75, on First avenue, east side, 37.9 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, DEC. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By Blackwell & Utley.

1 five-story stone-front building and plot, Nos. 198 and 200 Church st., w. s., 79 ft. s. of Walker st., plot 43.10x50x—x75	$68,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 58th st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 5th av., lot 20x100.5	$32,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 two-story frame house (rear) and lot, East 76th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 25x102.2	$3,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 28.

Goerck st., e. s., 121.3 ft. n. of Rivington st., 61x98.10; Mangin st., w. s., 55.4 ft. s. of Stanton st., 25.11x100; John Roach to the Ætna Iron Works	$27,500
10th st., n. s., 22 ft. e. of Dry Dock st., 42x75, foreclosure; George S. Sedgwick, Referee, to James McCloud	9,500
34th st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x about 98.9, rear, irregular, foreclosure; Thomas H. Landon, Referee, to Bowery Savings Bank	5,500
56th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x100.5; J. M. Grenell to C. Doyle	17,750
76th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x102.2; C. M. Schieffelin to G. R. Schieffelin, ½ part	2,250
128th st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 3d av., 15x99.11; J. Campbell to H. R. Wilcox	16,000
Same property; Horatio R. Wilcox to Egbert Uchtman	16,000
Lafayette av., w. s., lot No. 74 map Mt. Hope, 100x100; Stephen Cutter to Edward J. Cramer	2,000
1st av., n. w. corner of 34th st., 24.8x70, foreclosure; T. H. Landon, Referee, to the Bowery Savings Bank	16,000
1st av., w. s., 148.1 ft. s. of 35th st., 24.8x70, foreclosure; same to same	8,000
1st av., e. s., 75.11 ft. s. of 102d st., 25x95; Sarah Terry, widow, and William Terry et al., heirs of David Terry, to Patrick H. Hanlon	500
Old Boston road, n. w. s., part lot No. 37, map Melrose, adjoining lot late of School No. 1, 25.6x67x30x46.9, foreclosure; Silas D. Gifford, Referee, to Mayor, &c., New-York	5,138

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone residence on West 58th st., near Central Park; the healthiest part of the City; house in splendid order; finished in the very best manner; all latest improvements, burglar alarm, &c. Will be sold or leased at a reasonable figure. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

A PARTY GOING TO EUROPE IN JULY is desirous of selling a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with or without furniture, between 5th and 6th avs. and 50th and 53d sts. Agents need not apply. Address B. D., Box No. 1,149 Post Office.

$22,500.—FOR THE HANDSOMEST FOUR-story brown-stone house for the price in New-York; location first-rate; $7,000 cash only wanted. RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.—145 acres, fifty miles from New-York; well watered; good wood land; a fine young apple orchard in bearing, and other fruit; good buildings; 2-story house, 11 rooms; four miles from Harlem Railroad; near churches, schools, stores, and post office; healthy location. Address J. O. or C. H. EGGLESTON, Salem Centre, Westchester County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF REFEREE, BY E. A. Lawrence, Auctioneer, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, premises No. 140 West 27th st., three-story high stoop brick house; rented for $1,400 per annum.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LEASE—THE POPULAR AND WELL KNOWN Summer hotel on the WOODSTOCK OVERLOOK, will be leased for a term of years. Apply to J. H. TREMPER, Rondout, N. Y., or on board steamer J. W. Baldwin, foot of Harrison st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st; entire building; eight floors; $12,000 a year. Apply on the premises.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF Madison av. and 34th st., a small, genteel house. Address, giving lowest cash price and a full description, A. B., Box No. 1,752 New-York Post Office.

WANTED.—A SMALL, UNFURNISHED HOUSE, below 50th st., and between 3d and 7th avs.; rent, about $1,200. Address J. G., No. 10 East 17th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in
LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000, AND THE SERVICES OF a first-class business man of record, to invest in a manufacturing or mercantile business of merit, and that will bear investigation. Principals giving full particulars will be treated confidentially. Address CONSERVATIVE, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A FIRST-CLASS confectioner and restaurateur, with some capital, in a city of 20,000 inhabitants, near New-York; location, centre of business portion of city; but one such business in the city, and that doing a very large trade. For particulars, address BUSINESS, New-York Post Office, Box No. 2,021.

A CORPORATE COMPANY, HAVING UNEMployed capital and facilities for manufacturing hardware, would like to purchase an established business, or engage in making some useful tools protected by patents. Address, with full particulars, MANUFACTURER, Post Office Box No. 3,760, New-York.

A CIGAR-STORE AND SAMPLE-ROOM on 3d av. at a sacrifice; must be sold immediately; owner has other business. THOMAS GAFFNEY, No. 18 North William st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

NATURAL FLOWERS.
We will have our usual fine supply of
FLOWERS FOR THE NEW YEAR.
BASKETS, BOUQUETS, AND ALL OTHER DESIGNS made up in the best manner, and a splendid assortment of Straw and other Baskets to select from.
WM. FITZPATRICK,
FLORIST, NO. 1,213 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.

SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS, WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED, of the REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD in NEW-YORK, or AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, at the option of the holder. Interest payable first day of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR, IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

The PAYMENT of the bonds at maturity is SECURED by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the the company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the ADDITIONAL SECURITY of the capital of the company of $1,000,000.

The company is restricted in purchasing bonds and mortgages by the following provision of its charter: "No mortgages shall be taken by the said Trust Company as security for bonds issued, or to be issued, except upon real estate located in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; and all mortgages taken for the purposes aforesaid shall be taken upon unimproved real estate of greater estimated value by one hundred and fifty per cent. than the mortgaged amount, or upon improved real estate of greater estimated value by fifty per cent. than the amount of the mortgage."

DIRECTORS.

V. K. Stevenson, 17 Nassau st.; Thomas A. Davies, 610 5th av.; A. Belmont, 19 and 21 Nassau st.; Joseph Seligman, 21 Broad st.; James S. Thayer, 17 Nassau st.; Joseph A. Jameson, 14 Broad st.; Sieg. T. Meyer, 86 Leonard st.; John H. Watson, 291 Broadway; D. M. Koehler, 395 Pearl st.; Robert Schell, Broadway, corner 16th st.; A. S. Rosenbaum, 121 Maiden lane; Charles F. Livermore, 223 5th av.; C. C. Baldwin, 43 and 45 Worth st.; Henry M. Taber, 90 Beaver st.; A. S. Barnes, 111 William st.; Isaac Wallach, 16 White st.; G. W. Carleton, 192 5th av.; R. T. Wilson, 44 Broad st.

V. K. STEVENSON, President.
THOMAS A. DAVIES, Vice President.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.
HENRY E. DAVIES, No. 120 Broadway, Counsel.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY BONDS.
RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

Insurance Stocks, and other first-class securities paying 10 to 12 per cent. at a large reduction below par.

For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding minority of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bonds that they are required to forward their powers of attorney, to foreclose said mortgage, &c., to the undersigned on or before Jan. 2, 1875.
THOMAS DENNY,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Attorneys for majority of Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bond-holders.
Address THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st., or ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its mortgage bonds to the amount of ($29,320) Twenty-nine Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars in Cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent. Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office on or before the 9th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement; persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 11 Wall st., on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY, No. 58 ANN ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN BALLARD, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE NEXT annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the election of a Board of Directors will be held at the Temple of Music, in the City of New-Haven, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 14, 1875.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 16, 1874.
WM. D. BISHOP, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, 1875.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FAIRchance Iron Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of Messrs. Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. IRVIN, JR., Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this bank for election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 11th of January next, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 1 to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD, TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS, Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

CAUTION TO BROKERS.—ALL PERSONS ARE cautioned against purchasing a note payable to IDA D. PECK, made by Ed. Kidder and indorsed by F. Kidder.

FINANCIAL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, held Dec. 3, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1875. Transfer book closed until day of payment. WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS,
No. 52 WALL ST.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold by National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer book will remain closed.
G. M. HARD, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend from the earnings of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 1st of January, 1875, will be paid on and after the 2d of January, at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON, AND HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1871.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1875, on the bonds of the above company will be paid on and after that date in gold by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.
T. W. PIERCE, President.
Dated GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 21, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds, will be paid at National City Bank. W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE TEN (10) per cent. (5) five year first mortgage loan of the Cincinnati, Rockport and South-western Railway of Indiana will be paid by SMITH & HANNAMAN, of Indianapolis, Financial Agents of the company, at the New-York National Exchange Bank on and after Jan. 1.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
CAPITAL........$300,000 | SURPLUS.........$325,000
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1875.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January, 1875. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24th inst., P. M., to 2d prox.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., REORGANIZED. SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1875, upon the consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, (reorganized,) will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10, 1875. DAVID MORGAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON $3,000,000 of Missouri State Six per Cent. Bonds, known as "The Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," and $1,200,000 Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, (Cameron Branch,) will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the Bank of North America.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid, on and after Jan. 2, by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
JAMES F. HOW, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GENEVA, ITHACA, AND ATHENS RAILROAD COMPANY.
ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1874.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Ithaca and Athens Railroad Company will be paid Jan. 1, at the Metropolitan National Bank. GEORGE McCHAIN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. from the net earnings, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 4, 1875. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1875.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1875.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months has been declared, (free of tax,) payable on the 4th day of January next.

Transfer-books will close from the 20th inst. till the 5th prox. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January prox.
JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS, maturing Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York:

Chicago and Alton Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds, Joliet and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Dubuque South-western Railroad Preferred First Mortgage Bonds, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupons. NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupons. SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Coupons.

All due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after the 2d proximo.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.

THE EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner SIXTH AV. and TWELFTH ST., will pay, on the 20th of January next, an interest dividend, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $2,000, or less, which may be entitled thereto. Money deposited before the 20th of January will draw interest from the first.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL CO.,
TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Dollars and Fifty Cents per Share has this day been declared on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, or Philadelphia. The transfer books will remain closed until the 11th day of January next.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1874.

COUPONS OF THE CONSOLIDATION BONDS OF the State of South Carolina due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York, and at the Treasury, Columbia, S. C.

Coupons due July 1, 1874, on Consolidation Bonds that may be issued in exchange for Fundable Bonds, will also be paid at any time on presentation at the above-mentioned places.
F. L. CARDOZA,
Treasurer South Carolina.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, ON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the South Pacific Railroad Company, and coupons due same date on Land Debentures, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. The Coupons due on Jan. 1, on Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BOND ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One and a Quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) will be paid on Jan. 20, 1875, to shareholders of record on Jan. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 1 to 21.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid in gold at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st.

Holders presenting ten or more coupons will leave them for examination, in which case a receipt will be given and payment made on the following day.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent., also an extra dividend of five (5) per cent., was this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1875, inclusive.
D. D. LEEDS,
Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on or after the 16th of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the 6th, and be reopened on the 18th of January.
J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent., in cash on 20th January prox. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 until morning of Jan. 21. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 2d January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE OF tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

A Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. By order of the Board. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. is declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, at the New-York office of this company, No. 184 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer-book will be closed until Jan 3. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 25, 1874.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

COUPONS OF CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid in Gold, on and after Jan. 2, at the agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of (4) Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ERIE CITY COUPON BONDS DUE JAN. 1, 1875, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New-York. HENRY RAWLE, Mayor.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1, '74 $6,539,325
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874........ $671,641
Annual Income.............. $2,932,601
Amount of ins. in force.... $57,791,483

M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
S. C. CHANDLER, JR., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, SINGLE MAN, WITH good references; Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 20 Ferry st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with washing and ironing, if required; good reference from last place. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and the fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 215 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE AND THOROUGHLY EFficient cook in every branch of cooking, either fancy or plain; will go by the day, week, or month; has a daughter of seventeen, active, useful, or will do the work of a family together, (or separate;) have first-class City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, WELL-EXPERIENCED woman, who is a thorough cook in every branch; is an excellent meat cook; also good baker and pastry cook; no objection to a boarding-house; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as thorough cook; understands meats, game, soups, pastries, side dishes; excellent bread and biscuit baker; understands milk and butter; good testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; understands her business thoroughly; would go out by the day or week, or would take in washing at her own rooms; good City references. Call at No. 426 West 36th st., two flights up, back room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH YOUNG woman as first-class cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds of nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; is neat and tidy; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN; has many years' reference from her last place; she is a good cook, and a very clean, neat woman; is wishing for a steady place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK AND to assist with the washing; excellent bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Call at No. 104 7th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, AS COOK, understands all kinds of family cooking, and is expert at soups, jellies, desserts, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 245 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; ONE AS cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 242 East 55th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; BY A COMPEtent cook; is willing to assist in washing; best of references. Apply at No. 280 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK; IS A good bread baker, and has no objection to assist with small washing. Call at No. 350 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 242 East 55th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO DO THE cooking and assist in the washing; City reference given. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

COOK.—A GIRL AS GOOD COOK; EXCELLENT laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 217 West 28th st., rear, between 7th and 8th avs.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker wishes to go in private families by the day or week; can cut, fit, and trim; good reference. Address M. T., 743 3d av., between 47th and 48th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD EXperienced dress-maker, will go out by the day. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., at the shortest notice.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, who is a plain cook and a good washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE GERman girl, lately from Hamburg, as general servant, in City or country; not afraid of work; is kind and obliging; moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; first-rate washer and ironer; good cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 406 West 26th st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO DO general house-work; is willing and obliging; strictly honest. Inquire at No. 76 Lexington av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to wait on a lady, or to take charge of growing children; good reference. Call at No. 139 East 28th st., second floor, back, between 3d and Lexington avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH maid; is a splendid hair-dresser and an excellent dress-maker, and is efficient in every way for the above capacities. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WITH the best references; first-class seamstress and good hair-dresser; neat, willing, competent, and fond of children; wages not so much an object as a good place. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG HANOVERIAN Protestant lady as maid or young ladies' maid, with good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LADIES' DIRECTORY, CORNER OF BROADway and 45th st.—A large number of capable, respectable servants, for City and country, at low wages. Employment is wanted for several ladies at nominal salaries.

Classes for ladies in the cooking-school on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. $5 for ten lessons. First-class cooks sent out by the day, $2.

The ladies request the co-operation of all house-keepers, and prompt replies from those to whom they apply for information.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318, Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO take care of an invalid, or monthly nursing; is American; best references given. Apply at No. 184 Bowery.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse at present disengaged; would like to make an engagement; best references from ladies and doctors. Call at No. 447 7th av.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman as parlor-maid or chamber-maid and sewing; good City references. Apply at No. 130 West 18th st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress who can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on lady or assist with grown children, and otherwise obliging; best City reference. Address Seamstress, Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SWEDISH SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, also French and German; all Protestants; male and female. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; has six years' City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family or boarding-house; speaks English, French, and German. Call at No. 216 East 25th st., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; horses, harness, and carriages; fifteen years at the business; has the best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business in every respect, and will make himself generally useful; City or country; best references from last employer. Address M. M., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man; will be found willing and obliging; seven years' first-class reference. Address D. C., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for the past three years. Address R. J. C., Brevoort House, corner 8th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; WILLING and obliging; best of City reference. Call or address H. L., No. 137 East 23d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

TO OPEN OYSTERS AND TAKE CARE OF A horse; experienced; good references. Call at No. 91 Charlton st.

UNDERWAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, TWENty years old; willing and obliging. Address Anglais, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant man a place to attend door on New Year's Day. Address Robert Jones, Box No. 4, Station E, 8th av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WAITER OR COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG colored man, aged twenty-one years, who is a good waiter and will clean silver, windows, furniture, and carpets; also tend door; can also care and drive horses well; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A steady, respectable man, as first-class waiter; satisfactory references will be given for sobriety and capability from the most respectable families in the City. Call or address Butler, No. 308 East 39th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG DANE SPEAKING LITTLE English, and German perfectly; is a short time in this country; is neat, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; City or country. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH FIRST-CLASS WAITer in a private family; City or country; can produce the best City references. Address F. C., for three days, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; best City references. Address D. D., 228 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY; willing and obliging. Address Anglais, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!

GENUINE REDUCTION OF PRICES!

In order to dispose of our entire stock of Toys and Fancy Goods before the 1st day of January, we will sell our whole assortment of Bronzes, Silverware, Toilet Articles, Vases, Work, Glove, and Handkerchief Boxes, Card Receivers, Inkstands, &c., together with our complete stock of Toys and small articles, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Ladies' Reception Shoes for New-Year's Day

Also,

Silks and Silk Tissues, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Costumes, Ladies' Fine Underwear, Laces and Lace Goods, Furs, Gloves, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA......WED., Dec. 30 | ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 13
*PARTHIA......WED., Jan. 6 | PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 20

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT, Recoulox..........Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Thursday, Jan. 21
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Thursday, Feb. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..........Saturday, Dec. 26
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Jan 6.
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 3

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

ITALY..........Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
THE QUEEN..........Saturday, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.
ENGLAND..........Saturday, Jan. 23, 6:30 A. M.
For London direct, Holland, Thursday, Dec. 31, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 P. M.
CITY OF ....Saturday, —— at ——

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman..........Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Beddoe..........Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price..........Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland.	Dec. 28	Switzerland,	Jan. 9
Nederland.	Jan. 21		Feb. 2

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Dec. 28		Jan. 9
Vaderland,	Jan. 22	Switzerland,	Feb. 2

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. Meyer, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. Nordenholt, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)..........Thursday, Jan. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Jan. 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA AND COLUMBIA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
CLARIBEL..........Dec. 30
For NASSAU, HAYTI, VENEZUELA, and CURACOA.
ANDES..........Jan. 6, 1875
For KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
ATLAS..........Jan. 15
For NASSAU, HAYTI, VENEZUELA, and CURACOA.
ETNA..........Jan. 22

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

SHIPPING.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, Jan. 12.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. Fischer, Jan. 26.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG,
Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, Dec. 30.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, Jan. 2.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. Berry, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Chessman, THURSDAY, Dec. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Jan. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Weir, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. B. C. Reed, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth-Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FITCH, LAURA L.—SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York, ROSA E. RAINSFORD, plaintiff, against LAURA L. FITCH, George S. Fitch, George R. Fitch, Clarence D. Jones, Jedediah Heberd, Henry H. Underhill, sole executor of the last will and testament of Joshua L. Underhill, deceased, defendants. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 58 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Nov. 25, 1874. WEEKS & FORSTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, on the 24th day of November, 1874.
WEEKS & FORSTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall st., New-York.
d16-1aw6wW*

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Chambers, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1874.—Present Hon. A. B. Lawrence, Justice.—WILLIAM GOURLEY, administrator of Elizabeth Hay, deceased, against JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Alexander Campbell, Samuel Seaton, and Elizabeth Seaton.—On reading and filing the affidavit of C. F. Brown, one of the attorneys for the plaintiff, and proof of service of summons by publication setting forth, among other things, that the defendants Samuel Seaton and Elizabeth Seaton are now resident infants, and that no guardian has been appointed for them in this action; on motion of Cassedy & Brown, plaintiff's attorneys, it is ordered that Robert E. Deys, Esq., a counselor at law, be, and he is hereby appointed guardian ad litem for the purposes of this action, unless said defendants or some one in their behalf, within twenty days after service of a copy of this order in the manner herein directed, procure a guardian ad litem to be appointed, and give notice thereof to the plaintiff's attorneys. It is further ordered, that this order be served by publication thereof in two newspapers, to wit, in the New-York *Times*, published in the City of New-York, and in the *Argus*, published in the City of Albany, once a week for six weeks successively.
WM. WALSH, Clerk.
Cassedy & Brown, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n25-1aw6wW

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN A. VANDERVEER and JOHN Z. LOTT as Executors of the last will and testament of John J. Vanderveer, deceased, against GEORGE A. PELLITT, and Margaret, his wife; Alfred L. Pellitt, and Eliza, his wife; Clarissa Green, sometimes called Clarissa Pellitt; John Fay.—To each of the defendants named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 13, 1874.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.
d23-1aw6wW*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—DAVID TORRENS, Plaintiff, against S. W. NASH, Defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—Non-resident.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within two days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and thirty-one 30-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the cost of this action.—Dated December 7, 1874.
DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d23-1aw6wW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FITCH, WILLIAM Y. FITCH, and HENRY FITCH, Jr., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry Fitch, William Y. Fitch, and Henry Fitch, Jr., in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and, further, that second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts will be had at the same time and place under the provisions of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of said act and its amendments.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1874.
d23-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF Appointment.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. FLING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James L. Fling, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said District.
d30-1aw3wW* JOHN T. LYNCH, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR DECK SCOWS.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

5,500 TONS COAL.—PROPOSALS.—DEPARTment of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 11, 1875. See *City Record*.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, SLEIGH BELLS, HORSE BLANKETS, Whips, Spurs, &c.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices.
E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WINCHESTER HOUSE.

European plan. Corner of Broadway and 31st st. This hotel is newly-fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms. Parties transient or permanent desiring comfort will find this house first-class, quiet, and genteel. The restaurant is unsurpassed in cooking and service. Pleasant and retired for ladies and families. Prices liberal. Entrance on Broadway, also on 31st st.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—HOUSE No. 33 East 17th st., north side Union square, has just been arranged in apartments for families, or single gentlemen; each suite has bath, water-closet, heater, and speaking-tube communicating with Janitor's room. Apply to WARD & OGDEN, corner 17th st. and Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Fifth Avenue Hotel, Union Club, &c., can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with fine rooms and full board. References given and required. Address P. H., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED front room, on second floor, to two gentlemen; also back room, on third floor, to one gentleman, to let, with or without breakfast, in a French family; very respectable neighborhood; terms moderate. Call at No. 339 West 31st st.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, in a first-class private residence; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; location central and very pleasant. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST OF 5th av.—Elegantly furnished front room on second floor; also two rooms on top floor, suitable for gentlemen; table and appointments first class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A VERY LARGE, DESIRable room and small room connecting, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD, WITH WELL-furnished room and bedroom, third floor; square room, second floor; also single room with grate fire; liberal table; references.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate.
W. L. FISH.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park.—Parlor and bedroom, bath, closet, &c.; also rooms for two gentlemen; accommodations first class.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE LARGE WELL-furnished room, second floor, bath adjoining; also smaller room, third floor; excellent board. Terms moderate.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST, NEAR 4th av.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms, with southern exposure: also, hall-rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, in the pleasantly situated house No. 45 5th av. References exchanged.

HANDSOME PARLOR, ALSO TWO HALL-rooms, third story, with board, reasonable. Apply at No. 30 East 35th st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, FROM $5 TO $12; also rooms with board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 29 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; parlor unfurnished; terms very reasonable.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite, for a party of gentlemen. Breakfast if desired. No. 257 4th av.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, also hall-room on fourth floor, with board.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table, and comforts of a refined home.

TO LET FURNISHED—A THIRD FLOOR, FOUR rooms: bath, gas, &c.; $45. A parlor, with board for two, $20. No. 231 West 32d st.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, UNEXPECTEDLY vacated, to rent, with board, (separately or together.) No. 61 West 17th st.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED FRONT and hall rooms, second story, with board; hall rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 312 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A few nicely furnished rooms in a first-class house.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS mother desire two nicely-furnished front rooms, with good board and modern improvements; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, L. E., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—WITH PRIVATE TABLE FOR four adults; three rooms required. Address A. B., Box No. 256, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM CONvenient for light cooking, below 23d st., east side; terms $10 per month. Address G. F. C., Box No. 594 Post Office.

OFFERED—LESSONS IN GERMAN, FRENCH, or classics, for residence and board, by a German gentleman (professional) with best testimonials and references. Address E. S., Post Office Box No. 4,807.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail evrey two weeks.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.
Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."
Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.

A few vacancies for the Winter Term, commencing Jan. 6, 1875. For catalogues, apply to BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for Young Boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; limited to twenty; Winter sessions begin Jan. 2. Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDUcate can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

NEW-HAVEN COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—Preparatory to college or business. Winter session begins Jan. 8. For catalogues and circulars apply to WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Fine Engravings, Oil Paintings, Water-color Drawings, French Photographs, (tastefully framed.) Parlor Kaleidoscopes, Camera Obscura Graphoscopes, with portfolios of Palestine and Grecian views; Rosewood and Walnut Stereoscopes, with views of all parts of the world; Velvet Frames, with Porcelain Paintings. All goods marked in plain figures. C. T. HOOPER, No. 76 Nassau st., between John and Fulton sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. ALBANI—DON GIOVANNI

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
THIS EVENING, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 30, at 8.
Last appearance of Mlle. EMMA ALBANI, and only representation of Mozart's immortal opera, DON GIOVANNI.

Mlle. EMMA ALBANI..........Zerlina
Mlle. MARESI..........Donna Anna
Mlle. DONADIO..........Donna Elvira
Signor DEBASSINI..........Don Ottavio
Signor DEL PUENTE..........Don Giovanni
Signor FIORINI..........Leporello
Signor SCOLARA..........Masetto
Mr. HALL..........Commendatore

Grand chorus and orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor, Signor MUZIO.
FRIDAY, Jan. 1, Grand Farewell Night.
AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.
Mlle. Maresi, Miss Cary, Signori Carpi, Del Puente, Fiorini and Scolara.

Admission $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra. Family Circle, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Seats for sale at the Academy and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
MONDAY, Jan. 4, Lincoln Hall, Washington.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI, for One Night Only.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE'S BENEFIT.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE SOLDENE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, for Miss SOLDENE'S BENEFIT. Also, EVERY EVENING this week and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Only representations in New-York of
THE REIGNING PARISIAN SENSATION,
Offenbach's last and greatest success,
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC,
(The Arch-Duchess.)
MONDAY, Jan. 4, Mrs. ROUSBY.

MRS. ROUSBY. LYCEUM THEATRE.

Messrs. Maurice Grau & Chizzola respectfully announce
For MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1875,
The first appearance in America of
MRS. ROUSBY,
The distinguished English Actress,
Supported by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
And a completely efficient Dramatic Company.

The character selected for Mrs. ROUSBY'S début in America is that of THE LADY ELIZABETH, in Mr. Tom Taylor's great historical drama, TWIXT AXE AND CROWN, in which she achieved an instantaneous triumph, playing the part in England nearly ONE THOUSAND NIGHTS, four hundred of which were in London.

MRS. ROUSBY. LYCEUM THEATRE.

THE SALE OF SEATS for the first week of Mrs. ROUSBY PERFORMANCES will commence at the Box Office of the LYCEUM THEATRE, and at Schirmer's music store, THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING at 8 O'CLOCK.

SPECIAL NOTICE—SCALE OF PRICES.

During the Rousby dramatic season the prices will be the same as those of the leading New-York theatres, viz.: Admission, $1; reserved orchestra sofas, stalls, and balcony fauteuils, $1 50; dress circle (reserved), $1; second balcony, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; proscenium boxes (six seats), $15 and $12.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
A new serio-comic local drama, entitled
UP TOWN AND DOWN TOWN.
Sam Rickey as Mike Moloney; Master Barney as Little Fritz. The famed one-legged song and dance artists, Messrs. HARPER and STANSIL.
Miss JOSEPHINE ADAMS, Serio-comic Vocalist.
Gus. Williams, Alice Harrison, the Victorellis, &c.
MATINEES—Wednesday, New Year's, and Saturday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRESH BOOKS!

HEADS AND TAILS. STUDIES AND STORIES OF PETS. By Grace Greenwood. Square 16mo, extra cloth, beveled boards, elaborate gilt and ink-stamped sides, gilt edges. $2.

The stories are told in the author's happiest style, as might naturally be expected when one learns that most of the living subjects were individually admired by the writer.—*Christian Union.*

THE MAN IN THE MOON, AND OTHER PEOPLE. By R. W. Raymond. Square 16mo, extra cloth, beveled boards, handsome gilt and ink-stamped sides, gilt edges. $2.

Good sense, delicate fancies, and true wit combine to make Mr. Raymond a most successful and popular story-teller.—*Detroit Tribune.*

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. Three Steel Plates, Portrait of Sidney, View of Penshurst Castle, and fac-simile of Sidney's manuscript. 12mo, silk cloth, beveled boards, stamped with Sidney's coat-of-arms in ink and gold. $1 50.

Beautifully complete in every detail.—*New-Haven Journal and Courier.*

FIELD, COVER, AND TRAP SHOOTING. By Capt. A. H. Bogardus, "Champion Wing-shot" of America. Edited by Charles J. Foster. With Steel Portrait and engraving of the "Champion Medal." 1 vol., 12mo. Fancy stamped cloth. $2.

No sportsman can peruse this book without profit and instruction; while to the young beginner with the gun, and to the amateur who can spend but a few months in the year in this healthful and delightful pursuit, it will be invaluable.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

AMERICAN WILD-FOWL SHOOTING. By Joseph W. Long. 1 vol., 12mo. Illustrated. Fancy stamped cloth. $2.

We know of no book that treats so fully as this of the habits of our inland wild-fowl and the methods of hunting them.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"TOINETTE." A Tale of Transition. By Henry Churton. 12mo. 510 pages. Extra cloth, fancy stamped ink and gilt side. $1 50.

A remarkable book. It is fascinating, thrilling, and its scenes are vivid as the lightnings.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Methodist Advocate.*

NORWOOD; OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND. By Henry Ward Beecher. New Edition. Illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. 12mo. 500 pages. Fancy stamped cloth. $2.

Embodies more of the high art of fiction than any half dozen of the best novels of the best authors of the day.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE CIRCUIT RIDER. A Tale of the Heroic Age. By Edward Eggleston, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," &c., &c. 12mo. Illustrated. Fancy covers. $1 75.

Alive with the sound of rushing streams and the echoes of the forest, but shows a certain graceful self-possession which betrays the presence of the artist's power.—*New-York Tribune.*

MY WIFE AND I; OR, HARRY HENDERSON'S HISTORY. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," &c., &c. 12mo. Extra cloth, stamped cover. $1 75. Illustrated by H. L. Stephens.

Mrs. Stowe has achieved an unbounded success in this her latest effort.—*Boston Journal.*

₊ To be had through any bookseller; or will be mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price by
J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
No. 27 Park place, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.
d23-1aw6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
d2-1aw6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.

PHOENIX REMSEN,
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, } Executors.
GEORGE G. WATERS,
WILLIAM H. KANE,
d2-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.
o7-1aw6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.
ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.
s2-1aw6mW*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

THE LARGEST AMUSEMENT BUILDING IN THE WORLD.
THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, BLUE BEARD.
THE DAZZLING ORIENTAL SPECTACLE, FETE AT PEKIN!
GRAND ROMAN CHARIOT RACES!
DARING LADIES' HURDLE RACE!
GRAND LADIES' FLAT RACES!
ENGLISH JOCKEY RACES!
ALL COMPLETE, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MLLE. CORA ADRIANA, PREMIERE DANSEUSE.
GRAND BALLET OF 300 PREMIERS AND CORYPHEES.
MARVELOUS MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
GRAND MENAGERIE OPEN AT 1 AND 6:30.
GRAND PERFORMANCE AT 2:30 AND 8.

Wild animals fed at the close of afternoon performance. ☞ Box-office open from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance.

NOTE.—Opera-glasses will be of service during PANTOMIME and FETE AT PEKIN.

☞ NOTICE.—HIPPODROME SOON TO CLOSE.

Mr. Barnum begs to inform the public that, notwithstanding the enormous patronage which his Roman Hippodrome receives every day and night, it MUST POSITIVELY BE CLOSED soon after the holidays, in order to recruit the race-horses and other animals and renovate all the Golden Chariots and vast paraphernalia, preparatory to the GREAT SUMMER TRAVELING CAMPAIGN.

This entire establishment will be transported in 125 railroad cars to all the large towns in New-England and the Middle and Western States. Exhibitions will be given twice a day under immense tents, 800 feet in length. The daily expense will exceed $7,500. Every detail of the Great Roman Hippodrome will be presented as seen in New-York, requiring 800 men, women, and children, 600 horses and ponies, besides elephants, camels, buffaloes, &c., &c. This stupendous establishment is four times larger than any previous exhibition of Mr. Barnum's, and ten times more extensive than any other manager or company ever attempted to transport through the country.

Every race is real, and run upon its merits. The best horse and rider wins.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. LAST WEEK.

THE KIRALFY BROTHERS having arranged for the transfer of
☞ THE BLACK CROOK ☜
to Ford's Theatre, Washington, where it will be produced Jan. 4, beg to announce that the present is POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK HERE of the imperial spectacle, with its almost BOUNDLESS ARRAY OF BEWILDERING BEAUTIES
There will be two MATINEES this week, NEW YEAR'S DAY and on SATURDAY.
ADMISSION..........FIFTY CENTS
Reserved seats, 25c., 50c., and $1 extra.
FAMILY CIRCLE..........THIRTY CENTS.

NIBLO'S.

C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager
MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1874.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
REGULAR MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
REGULAR MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
REGULAR MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

GRAND MATINEE BY THE TENNESSEEANS,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 30, at 2:30 o'clock.
Come and hear them sing their
SLAVE CABIN SONGS,
as sung by the Old Aunties.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
First week of THE NEW YEAR'S CALLERS.
BETSY AND I ARE OUT.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison av. and 42d st.—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 4 P. M. Organists, Miss JOSEPHINE T. LOSEE, of Brooklyn, SAML. P. WARREN; Vocalist, Miss M. E. HALL, Soprano. Admission, 25 cents.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FIRST GRAND BILLIARD MATCH, for the Championship Badge and One Thousand Dollars, between MAURICE VIGNAUX, Champion, and JOSEPH DION, at Tammany Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1874. Six hundred points up, on a 5x10 table, with 2⅜ balls, and according to rules of the National Billiard Congress of 1874.

Tickets, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Ladies free. Doors open at 7 o'clock; game called at 8. Paris Mutual Pools at Chris. O'Connor's Billiard Rooms.

Tickets can be had at O'Connor's, Ubassy's, Vignaux & Dan Strauss's Rooms, University place, corner 14th st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

No. 73 6th av.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. Interest not called for will be credited as principal.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1875—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-ninth Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open EVERY DAY for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 18.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | E. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,

Opposite Cooper Institute.
43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, to Jan. 1, 1875, be paid depositors in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.

Interest commences Jan. 1 on deposits made now.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing the first of each month. Assets, $3,113,818 64; surplus, $297,277 26. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best.
$1 60 per Gallon.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:15 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT,
Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS.
MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY
SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1:30, third matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
The great "SPIRIT EFFECT"—the VANISHING STATUE—nightly encored.
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ..........as..........Galatea
Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. J. W. JENNINGS, Mr. GEO. DEVERE, Miss ANNIE GRAHAM, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, and Miss NINA VARIAN in the principal characters.
NEW YEAR'S DAY AT 1:30.
SPECIAL MATINEE OF PYGMALION AND GALATEA.
SATURDAY NIGHT, last time of PYGMALION AND GALATEA.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1875, for the first time the great fairy comedy,
THE PALACE OF TRUTH,
with spectacular scenery and a great cast.
₊ In preparation, an important SHAKESPEAREAN revival.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LITTLE EM'LY.

EVERY NIGHT and at the NEW YEAR'S MATINEE, Andrew Halliday's admirable five-act dramatic version of Charles Dickens' charming story, "David Copperfield," entitled
☞ LITTLE EM'LY. ☜
The cast of characters is exceedingly strong, including the popular actor and author,
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
who will give his inimitable impersonation of the part of WILKINS MICAWBER, as performed by him at the Olympic Theatre, London, for over four hundred consecutive nights.
The play is one of the most interesting, and by the manner of its production here proves the most entertaining, of holiday offerings.

MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL—16TH ST., BEtween 5th av. and Union Square. Uninterrupted success of Frederic Maccabe in his Sparkling Monologue Entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The popular triumphs of the entertainment keep pace with its surpassing artistic, musical, and ventriloquial excellence. For four weeks Robinson Hall has been crowded nightly with the most fashionable and distinguished audiences to be seen in any city in the world.

MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL—EVERY EVENING, in 24 of his Original, Bright, and Delightful PERSONATIONS AND SONGS.
Elegant, novel, and diversified, replete with intensely comic situations. Every taste suited. Beautiful Melodies, Operatic Selections, Piano Recitals, a superb exposition of Ventriloquism and Character Delineations.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Juveniles under 12 years of age, half price.
Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.
₊ The Family Circle, specially erected to accommodate numerous visitors who have been unable to obtain admission to the parquette, is now finished, and will be opened to-night. 300 more seats. Admission 25 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

PARK THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND,
in his great character specialty of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S
American drama of that title.
108th performance, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
FRENCH OPERA SEASON OPENS Jan. 9.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2. Only Wednesday Matinée of the great local drama, AFTER DARK.
EVENING AT 8. Boucicault's great play AFTER DARK.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE THREE RED MEN.
Pantomime of THE THREE DWARFS.
Commence with LOAN OF A LOVER.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MUSICAL.

THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.

Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE.
Ranging in price from $350 to $700.
Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.
WARE-ROOMS,
HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union square.

300 PIANOS and ORGANS

New and Second-hand, *of First-Class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during these* Hard Times *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, *than* ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *to sell* Waters' New Scale Pianos, *and* Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements *to the* Trade. *A large* discount *to* Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools, *&c.*

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

PIANOS, MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, $25 cash, balance easy payments; 7⅓-octave, carved legs, every improvement, warranted. Pianos to rent, $5. CABLES, 6th av. and 23d st.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., NO. 841 BROADway, New-York, manufacturers of the STANDARD ORGAN, offer a large stock of their superior instruments for cash, to rent or by installments.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANOS.—JOHN F. NUNNS, (SUCCESSOR TO Nunns and Clark,) superior square and upright pianos. No. 147 East 26th st.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

AUCTION SALES.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK.

CONTINUATION
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPERB WATCHES
AND
DIAMONDS.
ON THURSDAY, DEC. 31,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT
NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTern Railroad Company will sell
30,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 86 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ART. ART. ART.

THE BALANCE OF
Messrs. JOHN C. THOM & CO.'S
COLLECTION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS
will be sold by auction,
THIS EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock,
at the
SOMERVILLE GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH AV.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
[Late Henry H. Leeds & Miner; Established 1847.]
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 30,
At 11 o'clock, at the Sales-room,
No. 105 Duane st., near Broadway,
BANKRUPT'S SALE OF OLD AND VALUABLE WINES AND LIQUORS.
To be sold without reserve.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE LATE GERRIT SMITH.

AFFECTING TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF THE DECEASED—GRATITUDE OF THE CUBANS AND COLORED PEOPLE—THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The announcement of the death of Gerrit Smith, in yesterday's papers, caused a feeling of the deepest regret wherever the name of the honored deceased was known, and particularly in this City and State. Hundreds were anxious to hasten and lay their tributes of affectionate regret at the feet of him whose name had been to them a household word; but, in deference to the well-known aversion of the deceased to anything like publicity or display in funeral matters, refrained from intruding on the privacy of the family arrangements. Of course, the immediate friends of the deceased were exempt from restriction in this respect, and large numbers availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them of looking on the features of one whom they had so highly honored. Accordingly, visitors began to call at the residence of Gen. Cochrane, No. 60 Clinton place, as early as 10 o'clock in the morning, and continued during the day and up to a late hour in the evening. The body of Mr. Smith lay in the extension room on the second floor in which he died. His bed had been removed, and in its place beside the window the remains had been laid in an ice shell for refrigeration previous to removal. The features of the deceased presented a composed appearance, looking perfectly serene, and showing no indication of the violence of the shock which had bereft him of life. The face looked as intelligent and characteristic as it had in life, and the silvery beard never appeared more natural. Altogether there was an absence of many of the usual attributes of death, and on looking on the face of the dead so life-like did it appear that one almost looked for a gentle upheaval of the chest. The shell was draped with a white coverlid which was literally covered with the choicest cut flowers, tastefully arranged and garnished with ferns smilax, and running plants—the gifts of his immediate relatives—and on a table at the feet of the body stood a collection of choice floral tributes, contributed by relatives and outside friends.

The visitors were received by Gen. John Cochrane and James W. Cochrane, nephews, and Col. Charles D. Miller, son-in-law of the deceased, by whom they were conducted to the room in which the remains lay. Among those who called were Vice President Henry Wilson, Dr. Brown, President, and Hon. O. S. Williams, Treasurer, of Hamilton College; Gen. P. M. Wetmore, Hon. James T. Stranahan, Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn; Samuel Wilkinson, Hon. H. B. Stanton, and many others. A delegation of Cubans, consisting of Commissioner Jose Antonio Echevarria, Gen. Lopez De Quaralto, of the Cuban Army, and three distinguished citizens, called to see the remains of the deceased, and asked permission to present a floral wreath and send a committee of three to accompany the body to Peterboro'. The Cubans expressed their sincere regret at the loss of Mr. Smith, whom they eulogized in the warmest language as the advocate of free Cuba in heart and soul, and dwelt with gratitude on the many evidences he had given during his lifetime, by his wealth and influence, of the deep interest taken by him in the cause which they held so dear. The request of the grateful Cubans was acceded to, and their committee will accordingly accompany the remains to Peterboro'.

Perhaps, however, the most touching tribute paid to the memory of the deceased was that of the colored people, whose unflinching champion he had always been during the course of a long and eventful life. Among the representatives of the colored race who called yesterday were Rev. Henry Hyland Garnet, Prof. Reason, J. W. De Mulford, Peter S. Porter, and a number of others, including the daughters of the late Rev. Dr. Ray, of this City. On being allowed to view the features of their deceased friend, many of them burst into tears, and gave free vent to their sorrow in sobs. Their expressions of grief were undoubtedly heartfelt and genuine, and bore ample testimony to the gratitude of the colored people—all statements to the contrary notwithstanding—toward their benefactor. Speaking on behalf of the colored people of this City and State, Rev. Henry Hyland Garnet, in conversing with Gen. Cochrane, said: "I don't know, General, that the colored people have had sufficient notification of the death of our benefactor to allow of their presence here; but be assured we will at some future time make a demonstration in which there will be no lack of numbers. The colored people, without exception, looked upon Mr. Smith as their dearest and even their only friend, such was the exaggerated proportion of their affection for him. They know that in him they have lost their strongest champion and truest friend, and they keenly feel their loss."

Among the ladies who called to tender their sympathy were Mrs. Joseph A. Wright, widow of Gov. Wright, of Indiana, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and her sister, Mrs. Wilkinson, relatives of the deceased, Mrs. Hossack, and about twenty others. A number of Mr. Smith's old neighbors at Peterboro', now resident in this City, also called, among them being Robert and Miss Hyde, John Kelty, Louis Bronson and Huntington Clements, to whom the deceased had endeared himself during years of residence among them. An affecting incident, illustrating the esteem in which Mr. Smith was held, occurred during the day. An elderly lady, dressed in the deepest mourning, presented herself at the door and begged to be permitted to see the remains, and her manner being so earnest the request was granted. On looking at the features of the dead she wept bitterly for a long time, and on turning to leave said: "He was a dear, good friend of mine." The lady, who appeared overwhelmed with grief, declined to give her name. Many such outbursts of grief occurred during the day, especially on the part of the colored people.

Robert Cushing, the sculptor, called on the relatives of the deceased yesterday, and obtained permission to take a plaster cast of Mr. Smith's features to-day. The funeral arrangements have all been perfected, and do not differ materially from those already published. The cortege will leave Gen. Cochrane's residence at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon as privately as possible, and proceed to the Grand Central Depot, where special cars provided by Col. Walter Church, of Albany, one of the Directors of the road, and a relative of the deceased, will be in waiting. The train will leave at 6 o'clock, reaching Canastota, the railroad station of Peterboro, at 4:55 next morning. Here coaches will be in waiting to convey the party to the old Smith homestead at Peterboro, nine miles distant, where simple funeral services will be performed by Rev. E. S. Hotham, a retired clergyman, and a particular friend of the deceased and the family.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER CASE.

On Monday night Detectives Tieman and Bennett, of Central Office, refused to make public the name of a physician whom they had arrested on a warrant issued by Coroner Eickhoff, charging him with the murder of his illegitimate child. In so refusing to furnish information legitimately due to the public, the officers said they obeyed the orders of Capt. Irving, Chief of the Detective Squad. Yesterday, however, consequent on the exposure in the morning journals, some of the particulars of the case were made public. It appears that Dr. Charles Demoor, who has an office at No. 304 Sixth street, and who resides at No. 130 Eighth street, with his brother Henry Demoor, were the persons arrested by the detectives. The complaint was made by a girl named Kate Etzel, by whom the Doctor has had two illegitimate children. On the last child being born, the mother alleges that Demoor wilfully caused its death, and then gave the body to his brother, who carried it away. Both men were committed in default of bail by the Coroner to await the result of a post-mortem examination, to be made by Deputy Coroner Leo to-day. The woman was sent to the House of Detention.

BAXTER STREET FIENDS PUNISHED.

Lizzie Fagan, of No. 18 Baxter street, was passing through that unenviable locality on the night of the 20th of December when she was brutally attacked by two negroes named Henry Harrison and John Moore, and an unknown white man. The ruffians dragged the woman into the hallway of No. 40 Baxter street, where they each savagely outraged her, and then robbed her of the little money she had—fifty cents. Harrison and Moore were subsequently arrested, but the white man escaped. Two indictments—one for highway robbery, and one for the outrage—were found against each of the prisoners and they were yesterday called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Nolan announced that the prisoners pleaded guilty to the indictment for highway robbery, and the Recorder, who said the case was one of the most fiendish that had ever come before him, sentenced them to the full punishment—twenty years each in State Prison at hard labor.

THE CONTENTS OF A "FENCE."

Some months ago Michael Varley, brother of "Reddy the Blacksmith," opened a liquor store at No. 94 James street. The place was constantly the resort of thieves, and from that fact, together with the knowledge that Varley's sisters, Mary Bossuet and Annie Fallon, were constantly to be found there, the place came to be regarded by the Police as a receptacle for stolen goods. Yesterday, Detective Richard Conner, of the District Attorney's Office, proceeded there armed with a search warrant to search for the proceeds of a burglary. He did not find the goods he was in search of, but discovered a quantity of property secreted on the premises, and at once notified Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, who proceeded to the place and took possession of the property, which the Police say has undoubtedly been stolen. The property found in the place consisted of an opera-glass, six ostrich feathers, 1 gents' open-faced gold watch and chain, 1 ladies' gold watch, 3 silver watches, 1 oroide watch, 1 watch case, 1 gold pen and pencil, 1 gold pencil, 1 pair gold bracelets, 1 chain bracelet, 3 spiral studs, 1 seal ring, 2 garnet stones, 3 topaz stones, 2 pawn-tickets, 2 small diamond studs, 1 gold watch key, 1 gold cross, 1 gas-bracket and burners, 1 box soap, 1 case French wine, 5 brass beer-taps, 2 pieces poplin, 2 pieces gros grain silk, 1 black-marble mantel clock, and a quantity of other articles. The property was taken to the Oak Street Station-house, where it will be kept for identification until 2 o'clock to-day, after which it will be taken to the Property Clerk's office at Police Head-quarters, and retained there for a similar purpose. Varley was arrested by Capt. Williams, and is now locked up at the Oak Street Police Station for examination.

MARTIN LUTHER'S WIFE.

LECTURE ON THE LIFE, HISTORY, AND MARRIAGE OF CATHARINE VAN BORA

BY REV. W. H. ANDREWS.

Rev. W. H. Andrews, of Pittsburg, Penn., delivered a lecture last evening in the Jane Street United Presbyterian Church upon the life of Catharine Van Bora, wife of Martin Luther. The lecture was delivered in the interests of the Sabbath-school. The lecturer commenced by briefly sketching the life and labors of Martin Luther. This man, he said, who was so mysteriously raised up, so renowned for his piety, so hated by the Roman hierarchy, was the husband of Catharine Van Bora, whose history he proposed to trace. It might be that the name of Catharine would have disappeared from history independent of her connection with Luther. Hers was a warm spirit, fragrant with every virtue, and, propped up by its own moral worth and associations with Luther, it was redeemed from oblivion. There were many names mentioned in connection with the Reformation, but the highest of all was that of Catharine Van Bora. Of her early life little was known, except that she became a nun, assumed the veil, and entered a convent. And how many of the fairest and noblest specimens of beautiful women had been brought into these dens! How often have these nunneries and monasteries invaded the sanctity of home and torn away its members and sacrilegiously polluted the temples of the living God! Catharine entered a convent about the time Luther opened his attacks upon the Church of Rome. She pined in solitude, and earnestly and almost hopelessly panted for her liberty. What rash and unnatural and unscriptural vows they had assumed! The world, as God had made it, with all its refinements, was far out of sight, and nothing but slavery had been received instead. Luther's voice had been raised against this condition of things, and his Philippics had been published in the German language, and they were read by all classes of society. Some of these publications found their way into the convent where Catharine Van Bora and her associates were confined, and they longed to recall their rash vows. They desired to escape, but to make their design known would have been to defeat their object. First they wrote to their own parents and friends, but they heeded not their supplications. Nine of the nuns then addressed a letter to Luther, appealing to him to render them assistance, and that appeal was written by Catharine Van Bora. After some time a plan was adopted, and on the 4th of April, 1553, a man named Coke, who had been counseled to carry out the design, appeared before the walls of the convent. There was a flurry within that convent, and the arrangement of the toilet, which usually requires so much care, was for once attended with brevity and dispatch. The nine nuns descended from the rooms of Catharine Van Bora, and were placed in casks, which had on them the flashing label, "Fresh herrings." [Laughter.] The lecturer then went on to describe the feelings of the reverend mother upon learning of their escape, and gave a humorous description of the passage of the wagon in which the captives had concealed themselves through the adjoining towns. After a short time Luther succeeded in settling eight of the nuns in marriage, but Catharine still remained to be done for. Several offers were made to her, all of which she refused. The speaker next related the circumstances connected with her marriage to Luther, and closed the lecture with a warm eulogy upon her many social virtues, and dwelt at some length upon the great assistance she rendered to her husband in his great work of the Reformation.

LETTER FROM MAYOR VANCE TO THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The following letter explains itself:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.

E. Delafield Smith, Esq., Counsel to Corporation:

SIR: In making the appropriations for the purposes of the government of the City for the year 1875, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, upon your representation, and in consideration of the many litigations in which the City has become involved, appropriated as a contingent fund to the Department of Law the sum of $100,000. A practice, some time since introduced, has grown into a system in the administration of the Law Department, of selecting for particular cases special counsel, and vesting the counsel so selected with all the powers of the Counsel to the Corporation, discretionary and otherwise, in reference to such litigation.

This I consider to be an abuse in the administration of the department which ought to terminate. The system virtually subdivides the duties of the office of the Counsel to the Corporation over a number of lawyers' offices in the City; so much so that it is difficult to determine where official responsibility rests.

The contingent fund appropriated to the Department is not intended to be applied in farming out, as it were, special litigation to special counsel. The sole object of this fund is to obtain the services of such eminent counsel as can be secured to aid you in protecting the interests of the City in litigations of magnitude in which it is or may be engaged. With you rests the responsibility, and you cannot relieve yourself thereof by handing over the care of a particular litigation to any counsel you may select. It is your duty to represent the City in all its litigation, and where, in the discharge of this duty, it is necessary for you to appear in court, you ought to attend there.

I desire your immediate attention to the subject matter of this communication. Respectfully,

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Mayor.

THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

A number of Assistant Aldermen stated yesterday that they would meet as usual after the 1st of January, notwithstanding the fact that the board can have no legal existence after that day. It is said that should they persist in carrying out their intention, the Commissioner of Public Works will be called upon to eject them from their chamber. The board will meet at noon on Thursday, and it is probable that action will then be taken on the Aldermanic resolutions relative to prosecuting the work on the Brooklyn Bridge.

AN "OWL CLUB" ENTERTAINMENT.

Among the New Year's festivities which are being looked forward to expectantly now that Christmas has passed, is an entertainment which the "Owl Club" will hold at the Hoffman House on New Year's night. This club is known as numbering in its membership many of the wealthiest young men of New-York, and its annual celebration of New Year's day is to be one of great magnificence and expense. The wines for the occasion have been obtained in Europe expressly for the club dinner at great cost, and the resources of the Hoffman House have also been taxed to their utmost to supply every delicacy for its guests. The entertainment will be held in the new addition to the Hoffman House, which has been recently obtained by the purchase of a house connecting with the main building, with an entrance in Twenty-fifth street.

THE FERRY-BOAT COLLISION.

The Board of Local Inspectors of Steam Boilers have received and filed the sworn statement of George W. Lewis, the pilot of the cattle ferry-boat Colden, which collided with the passenger ferry-boat Alaska on the evening of Monday last. Lewis denies that he is in any way responsible for the disaster; says that at the time of the accident the fog was so thick that he could not see 200 feet ahead, and asserts that he used every precaution in the way of whistling, signals, &c., required by law. The investigation by the board will be begun in a few days.

Coroner Eickhoff was yesterday notified to hold inquests on the bodies of Charles Nahrung, of No. 165 Clymer street, Brooklyn, and John Karamemacker, of Pennsylvania avenue and Jamaica Plank Road, East New-York, killed by the collision between the ferry-boats Alaska and Colden opposite Rutgers street pier, on Monday evening. Karamemacker died in Bellevue Hospital, where he had been removed for medical treatment. The inquest in the case will be held by Coroner Eickhoff during the early part of the coming week. Mr. Lockman, pilot of the Alaska; Mr. McNally, the engineer; the deck hands, and a number of passengers, have been summoned as witnesses.

SKILLFUL FORGERIES.

John Carpenter was held in default of $2,000 bail, charged with attempting to pass a forged check on the Germania Bank. The check was drawn for $76, and purported to be signed by Mr. Solomon Pariser, of No. 632 Broadway, payable to Edward Traubel. Two checks amounting to $95, signed by the same name had already been paid by the bank, and they are also forgeries. As the payment of the $76 check would overdraw the account it was refused, with the answer, "Call again in an hour." In the meantime Mr. Pariser arrived at the bank, and at once pronounced the checks forgeries. Carpenter was only arrested on Sunday morning and brought to court yesterday.

A HOLIDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

The pupils of Carlisle Institute, No. 658 Lexington avenue, had their Christmas reception last evening. The entertainment consisted of a well-laden Christmas-tree, dancing, under the leadership of Prof. Roberts, Christmas carols, and supper. The entertainment was largely attended, and much enjoyed by the pupils and their friends.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Publication of the *City Record* met yesterday, and audited a number of small bills.

Mr. W. K. Smith, member of the Board of Education of Cleveland, Ohio, is in the City for a few days.

George Lowery, a Baltimore merchant, died suddenly in the Sinclair House, yesterday, from heart disease.

Mayor Vance states that he has not yet preferred charges against the Fire Commissioners, and, as his term of office expires on Thursday night, it is considered likely that he will leave the matter to his successor.

The District Attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Benjamin Jouffret, charged with the larceny of a quantity of human hair, the property of Mme. Beaudaire, of No. 23 Wooster street, there being no proper evidence against the accused.

Mlle. Leonie Juvin, who was arrested some weeks ago charged with smuggling, was again taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. Owing to the absence of the senior counsel in her case, the examination was postponed until Saturday next.

A Deputation of ballet-girls called upon Mayor Vance yesterday, and complained that Messrs. Campbell and Murtha, of the Globe Theatre, had not paid them their salaries for the past fortnight. They were referred to the Women's Protective Society for redress.

The children of St. Mark's Mission, numbering over 800, are to be entertained this evening by Mr. N. Quackenbos, who will read for them Dickens' *Christmas Carol.* The mission is located in Avenue A, near Tenth street, and is one of the most beneficent institutions of the kind in the City. It is sustained by St. Mark's Church, of which Rev. Dr. Rylance is Rector.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford condemned the following goods, seized on suspicion of being smuggled, by default, no one appearing to claim them: One trunk containing fifty-five and one-half yards silk, five silk dresses, one silk polonaise, one alpaca skirt, and one woolen dress and polonaise. Taken from on board the steamer Java, one trunk containing wearing apparel.

A grand temperance meeting will be held by the Good Templars of New-York at the Thirty-fourth Street Tabernacle on Sunday evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Richard Grogan, of Louisville, a native of the Emerald Isle, one of the most effective speakers in behalf of the temperance cause, will deliver the principal address on this occasion. Hon. William H. Van Cott, Superintendent of the Eastern Department of the State, will preside.

The following officers have been elected by Monitor Lodge, No. 528, F. & A. M., to serve during the ensuing year: George W. Wilson, Master; G. Biow, S. W.; I. Collins, J. W.; T. F. Watson, Secretary; A. H. Seixas, Treasurer; E. Schuback, S. D.; W. Gordon, J. D.; W. Krauss, S. M. C.; W. Kennedy, J. M. C.; H. Frauz, Marshal; P. H. Jacobs, Chaplain; Thomas Moore, Organist; N. Knapp, Tiler; W. Ettinger, J. D. Rytenberg, C. Wagner, Trustees; G. Biow, I. Collins, E. Schuback, Finance Committee.

James Waters, of No. 75 Roosevelt street; John McGuire of No. 13 Jackson street, and John Barry, of No. 40 Cherry street, were arrested and taken before Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with stealing a number of picture and carriage dusters, of the value of $66, from a wagon belonging to the Adams Express Company. Peter Healy, of No. 101 Greenwich street, testified that he saw Waters and McGuire take the dusters from the wagon, and that Barry had admitted to him that he had aided in the robbery. They were all held in default of $2,000 bail each.

George Hill, a colored man, who resides at No. 84 East Tenth street, went into the lager-beer saloon, No. 50 Bleecker street, in order to get change for two $10 bills. He showed his money and asked for the change, when the gas was suddenly put out, and he was seized by four men who were in the saloon and his money wrested from him. He then went and gave information to the Police, and the men, who gave their names as Edward McKnight, Thomas Tighe, Charles Smith, and Peter Hogan, were arrested. They were yesterday taken before Justice Kasmire, of the Tombs Police Court, where they were committed to answer in default of bail.

The seventh volume of the *Record of American and Foreign Shipping* has just been published by the American Ship-masters' Association of this City. The work contains complete descriptions of over 18,000 vessels engaged in home and foreign commerce, and will undoubtedly prove of great value to ship-owners and others. As a book of reference in marine affairs its value is unsurpassed, its classifications being the most varied and extensive of any similar work now in print. Its reliability is attested by the Presidents of many of our leading insurance companies, as well as by the New-York Board of Underwriters. The *Record* comprises upward of 900 pages, and is handsomely bound in cloth and morocco.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance of $3,152,513 38 in the City Treasury.

The Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen have decided to nominate Jacob I. Bergen, the present incumbent, for President of the board during 1874. The other Democratic candidate, James Howell, Jr., has withdrawn from the race. The Republicans, being in a minority, will not, it is said, nominate a straight Republican.

A convention, composed of delegates from all the Courts of Forestry in the United States, was held yesterday at the corner of Court and Remsen streets, for the purpose of forming a Grand High Court of Forestry for the United States. The convention organized by electing District Ranger Roff President, and then adjourned until to-day.

The suit of Field against Kinsella for criminal conversation was closed yesterday. Ex-Judge Greenwood, the Referee, held only one private session for the taking of testimony. No evidence was offered by the defense, and if damages are allowed they will be fixed by what evidence the prosecutors presented. The Referee will make his report in a day or two.

Coroner Jones held an inquest yesterday in the case of Thomas Corr, who was shot by Christian Ecks on Saturday night last while in the act of attempting to steal, as is alleged, some chickens from the latter's residence. The jury in their verdict censured Ecks for too hasty action in shooting Corr, but thought that he fired the shot to protect his property. Coroner Jones, under the verdict, committed Ecks to the Raymond Street Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

There are thirty-two buildings of a substantial character in process of erection in the village of Mount Vernon, which is considered pretty good evidence of enterprise with a population of only 5,000.

The real estate near the Middle Dock, Sing Sing, known as the Van Anden File Works, has been sold under foreclosure for $3,900. The Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York was the purchaser.

The Board of Supervisors have voted in favor of petitioning the Legislature to repeal the Special Excise law passed for Westchester County, so that the general law of the State may apply to Westchester County.

At the last Ladies' Temperance Prayer-meeting in Yonkers, a committee of ladies was appointed to visit the families of those over whom the dark shadow of intemperance is resting, and to assure them of their interest and sympathy.

THE FUNERAL OF THE WIFE OF BISHOP POTTER.

The funeral of the late Margaret Atcheson Pollock, wife of Right Rev. Bishop Potter, took place yesterday morning at Trinity Chapel, in which, twenty-one years before, her marriage ceremony had been celebrated. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large number of relatives, friends, and members of the clergy were present. The service commenced immediately after the regular morning prayers, Right Rev. Bishop Tozer, late Missionary Bishop to Zanzibar, officiating, assisted by Rev. Drs. Dix, Houghton, and Swope, and Rev. Mr. Olmsted. The coffin was borne up the main aisle, and placed on trestles in front of the chancel. It was covered with a rich black velvet pall, upon which were placed, at head and foot, wreaths of tube and tea roses, and sweet purple violets, while the centre was dressed with a simple but beautiful bouquet of flowers and palm leaves. Simple as was the ceremony, its very simplicity rendered it solemn and impressive, the singing of the recessional hymn by the choir being especially affecting and beautiful. The remains, which were brought on from Fredericksburg, Va., were, immediately after the service, transferred to Poughkeepsie, where the burial service will be performed by Rev. Drs. Houghton and Swope, of this City, and the body interred in the family burial-ground.

THE HORSE-BLANKET THEFT.

William E. Petit, of No. 28 Liberty street, was driving on Fifth avenue on the 6th inst., and had four horse-blankets stolen from his wagon. As has already been published in THE TIMES, the stolen blankets were subsequently found in the stables of ex-Alderman Odell, No. 144 East Twenty-fourth street, by Detective Leahy; and Joseph Rogers, Thomas Lynch, William Davis, Henry Estteman, and Charles Bennett, who were sleeping on one of the lofts, were arrested on suspicion of having stolen the property. The case was called in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, when the above facts were testified to. Mr. Peter Mitchell, for the accused, contended that there was no evidence connecting the prisoners with the larceny of the blankets and asked for their discharge. The Recorder decided with counsel for the defense, and directed an acquittal on the ground of insufficient testimony.

[Advertisement.]

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HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Spanish Gold, 221@222; American, 224@225. Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 96@98 premium; Short Sight, 100@102 premium; 60 days' gold, 118@120 premium; Short Sight, 121@123 premium; on London, 146@148 premium; on Paris, 120@122 premium.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:24 | Sun sets....4:41 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:02 | Gov. Island..1:51 | Hell Gate...2:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Dec. 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Lessing (Ger.,) Toosbuy, Hamburg, Plymouth and Cherbourg, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Leo, Daniels, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Java, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool via. Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old-Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde Co.; Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship City of Montreal, Mudgett, Liverpool, Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Barks Carmela, (Ital.,) Castellano, Bristol, England, Lauro, Storey & Co.; Ceres, (Ger.,) Doellner, Liverpool, England, Funch, Edye & Co.; Frank, Wallace, Bristol, England, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Alaska, Perry, Genoa, Italy, Jas. Henry; Gaetano Repetto, (Ital.,) Antonio, Dublin, J. Benham.

Brigs Tropic Bird, Korff, Cienfuegos, James W. Elwell & Co.; J. H. Dillingham, Treat, St. Croix, Ives, Beecher & Co.; Pansy, (Br.,) Evans, London, Boyd & Hincken; Eliza Thompson, Bates, Atroyo, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Mattie B. Russell, York, Guantanamo, M. Hunter & Co.

Schrs. Laura Bridgeman, Clark, St. Jago, J. De Rivera; B. J. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) Heater, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Nordenholt, Bremen Dec. 12, via Southampton 15th, with mdse. and 161 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. For the first two days northerly winds, with high sea from N. W.; latter part of the passage heavy W. N. W. storms every other day, with tremendous high sea; arr. Sandy Hook Light-ship Dec. 28, at 10 P. M., and was detained by fog; Dec. 26, lat. 41 51, lon. 63 5 saw British schr. Maria under flag of distress, from Halifax, leaking, threw deck-load overboard, all hands well on board, well provisioned, trying to reach Bermuda; same date, lat. 41 30, lon. 64, saw one steam-ship of the Eagle Line, bound E.; 27th, lat. 40 27, lon. 68 6, steam-ship Oder, hence, for Bremen.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, from Glasgow, which arrived yesterday, reports: Was detained 30 hours off Sandy Hook by dense fog. Dec. 24, in lat. 24 30, lon. 64 58, passed a Guion steamer bound east. 26th, lat. 40 27, lon. 67 51, passed an American bark with painted sides, showing a white flag, blue border, with letter J in centre, bound west. Same date, lat. 40 20, lon. 71, passed a State Line steamer bound east. Same date, 65 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed an Anchor Line Steam-ship bound east.

Steam-ship Nuphar, (Br.,) Jones, Taganrog, Nov. 5; Yeisk, 10th; Constantinople, 19th; Kertch, 21st; Malta, 30th, and Gibraltar Dec. 7th, with Wool to Wood, Payson & Colgate. Had fine weather.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Jonson, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers, to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barling & Davis.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Richmond, Read, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Faircloth, Savannah Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Dec. 21, via Key West 23d, with mdse. and passengeas to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Ship City of Amoy, (of Glasgow,) Calcutta Sept. 2, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 1 and crossed the equator Nov. 24, in lon. 25; had light, variable winds the entire passage; Oct. 30, lat. 35 56 S., lon. 22 E., spoke ship Athena, (Br.,) from Madras, for London; Nov. 2, ship Webfoot, (Br.,) do. for do.; 5th, lat. 26 55, lon. 8 25, bark Dorothy, (Br.,) from Columbo, for New-York; 11th, ship Hugh Bourne, (Br.,) from Philippine Islands, for Falmouth, Eng.; Dec. 27, off Capes of Delaware, brig Wiley Smith, (Br.,) from — for —.

Ship General McClellan, Nugent, San Francisco Aug. 11, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Was 69 da. from Cape Horn and 41 ds. from the Equator; Nov. 4, lat. 28 52 S., lon. 33 54 W., spoke ship Emerald, from Liverpool, for San Francisco; 22d, lat., 4 50 N., lon. 40 21 W., bark Mima, (Norw.;) Dec 7, lat. 17 42 N., lon. 51 30, bark St. George, (Br.,) from Bombay, for New-York.

Ship Derby, (Ger.,) Hunecken, Hamburg 37 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Made the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark St. Ursula, (of Barbados,) Dickman, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 30 in lon. 40; had fine weather.

Bark America, (Ger.,) Koper, Bremen 64 ds., with mdse. to E. Unkart & Co. Made the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Three Brothers, Edwards, Boston, in ballast to master.

Bark Montezuma, Briggs, Antigua 12 ds., with mdse. to Dwight & Platt. Left no vessels.

Bark Lizzie Merry, (of Portland,) Lawrence, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Bark Flora, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Havre 44 ds., with mdse. to Tetens & Bockmann. Made the southern passage and had variable weather.

Bark Sjornanden, (Norw.,) Jansen, Marseilles 49 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 12.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Armstrong, Point-au-Pitre 12 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left no vessels.

Brig Lilly, (of Ipswich,) Passiful, Santos 70 ds., with coffee to Charles Ramsay & Co.—vessel to G. F. Bulley; crossed the equator Nov. 12, in lon. 36; had light winds and calms the entire passage; Dec. 21, 90 miles N. of Hatteras, spoke schr. A. D. Lewis hence for Galveston.

Brig Victoria, (of New-Haven,) Sanders, St. Pierre 12 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons; left in port brig C. C. Kelly and schr. H. M. Bangs, for Baltimore, loading.

Brig Papa Giacomo, (Ital.,) Lauro, Scala Nova 60 ds., with licorice root to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 11.

Brig Salista, Staples, Lisbon 39 ds., with salt and corkwood to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to John Zittlosen. Had fine weather to Bermuda; from thence 15 ds., with strong N. W. winds.

Brig D. F. Brown, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Pattle, St. Domingo City 16 ds., with old railroad iron to Kinnie, Ross & Co.—left no vessels.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Lessing, for Hamburg; Leo, for Savannah; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Saratoga, for San Francisco; New World, for London; barks Laura and Gertrude, for Bremen; Cardenas, for Havana; schr. Susan P. Thurlow, for Beyrout.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CIENFUEGOS, Dec. 24.—Arr. brig Lochiel, (Br.,) Halifax.

26th, schr. John Norris, (Br.,) Halifax

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Sld. steamer Gussie, Indianola. Brig Carrie E. Pickering, Cardenas.

Arr. schr. Charles A. Coulomb, Philadelphia.

29th, bark G. W. Roosevelt, from New-York.

MATANZAS, Dec. 27.—Arr. brig S. W. Holbrook, Portland. Schr. L. W. Wheeler, Portland.

28th, brigs Gypsey Queen, Buenos Ayres; George E. Dale, St. Thomas; Agnes Barton, Baltimore.

Sld., schrs. George Walker and Donna Anna, north of Hatteras.

SAGUA, Dec. 26.—Arr. schrs. L. and M. Knowles, New-York; John Douglas, Mobile.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 29.—Cld. schr. Snow Bird.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Sld. for the United States, Augusta, Teitgen, Garibaldi, and Elpi.

Arr. out on the 27th inst.—Antoinette and Marco Polo.

Arr. out on the 29th inst.—Chilian, Gallino and Bonsignore, Margaretta, Heidrun, Miletus, Frank Marion, Omoa, Bachelors, George Crawshaw.

Also arr. out—Veteran, Niord, and Emilia.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 29.—The Cunard Line steam-ship China, Capt. Gill, from Boston to Liverpool, arr. here at 9 A. M. to-day.

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"THE GOOD OLD TIMES,"
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"NEW-YORK FIFTY YEARS AGO."
BY CHARLES F. BRIGGS.

"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RIGHTEOUSNESS."
BY PRESIDENT CHARLES G. FINNEY,
of Oberlin College.

"SONGS OF THE MYSTICS," A POEM.
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In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—James F. Matthews, Jose J. Almirall, Charles P. Marsden, Charles Mayer, J. Joaquin Polo, Juan Garcia Blanco, Donato Lopez, J. Richard Kohler, Clemens Perger.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow.—John Marshall and lady, Miss Lady Gordon, James B. Carmichal.